

Hand book of Wisconsin

FIVE CENTS.

BOOK OF **WISCONSIN**: SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED & IMPROVED.

CONTENTS

Page.

Introduction 3

Boundaries and Extent, 5

Resources, 7

Public Lands, 9

Land Districts, 15

Education, 19

Routes of Travel, 21

Commercial Statistics 25

Counties in Alphabetical order, 46

Unsurveyed Portion of Wisconsin, 111

Census of Wisconsin, for 1855 113

Comparison of Population in 1850 and 1855, 115

Library of Congress

Population of the principal Cities, Villages and Towns, 117

Advertisements, &c.

NINTH THOUSAND.

MILWAUKEE; PUBLISHED BY S. CHAPMAN.

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL STEAL PRINT.

1856.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by S. Chapman in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the State of Wisconsin.

HAND BOOK OF WISCONSIN; SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED & IMPROVED.

BY S. CHAPMAN.

MILWAUKEE, PUBLISHED BY CHAPMAN

1855.

Entered according to an act of Congress in the year of 1855, by S. Chapman, in the Clerk's Office, in the District Court of the State of Wisconsin.

F586 .C47 [News Print.]

INTRODUCTION.

In The introduction of the former edition it was suggested that such a book as this, giving a brief account of our State as it now is, was needed. None better than the Author, knew the defects of that edition. But the public received it with favor, and the rapid sale of three

Library of Congress

thousand copies, attested both the kindness of the public, and the eagerness with which all information relating to our State, is received. Nor has the circulation been confined to Wisconsin, but numerous copies have been forwarded to the Eastern States and Europe.

In the present edition will be found far superior to the first. Many of the counties have been visited personally by the Author during the summer, and extensive correspondence has been held with persons thoroughly acquainted with the resources and statistics of the different counties, and the information embodied in this little book may be relied on as drawn from the best sources.

4

The demand for the Hand Book at home has induced the Author to divest it of the particular feature as a guide to travelers and immigrants. While it contains all the information necessary for this class, the main object is to represent our prosperous State *as it is*, and to set up one milestone, from which to measure our future progress.

For a more complete account of the Geology, Botany and History of Wisconsin, the reader is referred to Lapham's Wisconsin, a new edition of which is in preparation.

Milwaukee, Sept. 1855.

5

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin lies between 42 deg. 30 min. and 47 deg. N. lat. and between 87 deg. and 92 deg. 30 min. W. long. and is bounded on the North by Lake Superior; N. E. by the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, from which it is separated by Montreal, Brule and Menomonee Rivers, and by a nearly straight line drawn from the head waters of the Brule to those of the Montreal; on the East by Lake Michigan; on the South by Illinois; and on the West by Iowa and Minnesota. It contains 34,511,360 acres.

Wisconsin has no range of mountains. The surface is rolling, in some portions approaching to hilly, giving nearly all the streams a rapid character, seldom approaching to falls. The only approach to mountains in the surveyed part, are the Wisconsin and the Mississippi River Bluffs, which rise from 150 to 400 feet above the streams from which they derive their names. The general surface of the county is from 600 to 1000 feet above the ocean. The slope towards Lake Superior is steep, and the streams short and rapid. The state is naturally divided into timber, prairie and openings. The soil of each is excellent, except some of the pine timbered lands, black marl predominating in the lower timber and prairies, and is often five or six feet deep. The dark loam is most common in the openings and rolling prairies. The heavy timbered lands lie along the Lake shore, and embrace the Counties of Milwaukee, Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee and Door, part of the Counties of Waukesha and Fond du Lac. The timber is Maple, Beech, Oak, Hickory, Black Walnut and Bass, interspersed with Pine in Sheboygan and the Counties North.

A large portion of the unsurveyed lands of the State in Oconto, Marathon and Chippewa Counties is said to have abundance of Maple, of good quality, though not densely wooded. This timber abounds in that portion giving rise to the Yellow River, Little Eau Claire, Big Plaine, Ribb River &c.

Another belt is in Jefferson County, extending nearly its whole length, lying on the East side of Rock River. The timber is nearly the same, without the Pine.

7

There are a few other small belts of timber South of the Wisconsin and Fox.

The Prairie Lands, interspersed with openings, occupy the remainder of the State South of the above rivers—the prairies increasing in extent and number as we approach the Illinois line.

Library of Congress

North of the Wisconsin, the country is more broken, except in the Western part of the State where prairies are again found. Much of the State, lying North of the Wisconsin and Northwest of the Fox, is covered with Pine. The Pine Regions will be found under the head of Resources.

RESOURCES.

Wisconsin derives its riches from four sources—Agriculture, Forests, Mines and Fisheries. All kinds of crops raised in temperate climates can be raised with success in Wisconsin; and, owing to great range of pasturage on the prairies and in the openings, it is an uncommonly fine grazing country. Much good stock has been lately introduced, and the attention of the farmers has been turned to raising wool as a staple. Indian corn is raised with the best success in the 8 South-western part of the State. But the great staple is wheat, and the estimated amount exported during 1855, is over four millions bushels. The quality of this wheat surpasses that of other Western States—that of the Northern being held in higher esteem than that of the Southern part of the State.

No other State in the Union can lay claim to all these advantages. Her agricultural resources are yet beyond computation—her lumber will add to her riches for years to come—the Mines of lead in the Southwest, and of copper in the Northwest are inexhaustible,—and the fisheries of Lake Michigan and Superior have scarcely commenced.

We append under their appropriate head some tables giving the exports of articles of Wisconsin growth and manufacture from the Lake Ports, together with the shipment of lead for a few years past. By these tables it will be seen that Wisconsin stands behind no other State in its resources, or in the energy and enterprises which is developing them. The total shipments for 1855 cannot be less than \$18,000,000.

LUMBER

Library of Congress

There are eight Lumber Regions in Wisconsin, taking their names from the rivers on which they lie, or the nearest point of Shipment. The following table gives the estimated amount of Pine lumber sawed during 1854. Considerable lumber is brought down the Wolf into the Fox and sawed there, not included in this estimate:—

Black River, 48,000,000

Chippewa, 60,000,000

Green Bay & Oconto, 100,000,000

Manitouwoc, 35,000,000

St. Croix, 70,000,000

Red Cedar River, 20,000,000

Wisconsin, 125,000,000

Wolf 40,000,000

Total, 498,000,000

These estimates do not include shingles, staves posts, &c. Besides these large Pineries there are numerous mills among the hard timber lands which add materially to the annual aggregate.

PUBLIC LANDS.

All the lands in Wisconsin are numbered from the fourth principal meridian. This line commences on the Illinois River in Illinois, and extends to Lake Superior. The Base Line, from which the lands are numbered North, is the Southern boundary line of the State. All the townships (six miles square) lying East or West of the principal meridian, are East or

Library of Congress

West *ranges*; all lying North of the base lines 10 are *towns*. . Each town is divided into thirty-six sections, numbered as on the Map in Town 9 North, Range 9 East. All towns or sections, a part of which is cut off by lakes or streams, are called *fractional*.

After the lands have been surveyed, they are proclaimed by the President for sale, and those entitled to pre-emption by having previously settled on the land and made improvements have the opportunity of securing their lands in preference to any other purchasers. Lands not thus pre-empted are open to whomsoever may choose to purchase at \$1,25 per acre. Our own citizens, as well as those of other countries, have at all times and an opportunity of purchasing rich and desirable lands at Government prices.

By a law passed in August 1854, lands which had been in market more than ten years, were made subject to entry at \$1,00 per acre; over fifteen years at 75 cents; over twenty years at 50 cents; over twenty-five years at 25 cents; ever thirty years at 12 1-2 cents.

This does not apply to lands reserved to the United States, in acts granting lands to States for Rail Roads or other internal improvements; nor the mineral lands held at over \$1,25 per acre.

For more complete and full information, we 11 subjoin a statement made by Benj. H. Mooers, Esq., Receiver at the Land office at Menasha:

Receiver's Office, Menasha, November 16, 1854.

I have frequent inquiries from persons for information relative to entry, under the act of Congress of 4th August, 1854, "*An act to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers.*". For general information I annex a schedule of the classes of land which became subject to private entry.

Between 1st July 1840 and 1st July 1845, in 1st class, at \$1,00 per acre.

Library of Congress

Between 1st July 1835 and 1st July 1840, in 2d class, at 75 cents per acre.

Between 1st July 1830 and 1st July 1835, in 3d class, at 50 cents per acre.

Between 1st July 1825 and 1st July 1830, in 4th class, at 25 cents per acre.

Those offered prior to 1st July 1825, in 5th class of 12½ cent per acre.

The reduced prices are only for actual settlement, or for the use of a *settler's farm*.

In all cases of entry under this act, the affidavit of the applicant is necessary *in one or the other* of these accompanying forms, which is to be furnished and prepared by the applicant, 12 or some person for him, or other than by the Register or Receiver; before on of whom the oath must be taken.

All lands, subject to entry under the act, are also open as before for entry at \$1,25.

It should be observed by those having unexpired pre-emptions, that a clause in th 2d section of the act (a copy of which follows,) *will or may* effect their pre-emption privileges if neglected by them. Yours, &c., BENJ. H. MOOERS.

The forms of the oaths referred to, and required of the applicant, are as follows:

Form of Oath No. 1.

I, of County having applied to enter the under the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August 4th, 1854, do solemnly swear that I enter the same for my own use, for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and that together with said entry I have not acquired from the United States, under the provision of said act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and further, that the 13 said land is not now

Library of Congress

in the occupancy of any actual settler whose settlement thereon existed at the date of said law.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the day of 18

Form of Oath No. 2.

I, of County, having applied to enter the under the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved 4th August, 1854, do solemnly swear that I enter the same for the use of an adjoining farm* owned by me situated on the (here is to be inserted the tract or tracts on which the farm is situated), and that together with said entry, I have not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of said act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and further that the said land is not now in the occupancy of any actual settler whose settlement thereon existed at the date of said law.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the day of 18.

* There must be an adjoinment, and the tracts to be entered, in all cases, in as compact a body as may be. 14

For the purpose of making the matter perfectly plain, we subjoin the 2d section, relating particularly to pre-empted lands, which is as follows:

Sec. 2 . *And be it further enacted*, That upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act, the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of pre-emption at such graduated price upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations, upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of pre-emption until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased, shall again be subject to the right of pre-emption for eleven months, as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: *Provided*, That nothing

Library of Congress

in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act granting pre-emption to actual settlers upon public lands.

By an act passed March 27, 1854, every settler on public lands which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed rail roads, and who has settled thereon prior to such withdrawal, shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum price to the lands settled on and cultivated by them, if they shall prove 15 their right according to such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and pay for the same before the day fixed by the President's Proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market.

For fuller particulars as to purchase, recourse must be had to the pre-emption law, furnished at all the land offices.

Besides the lands belonging to the General Government, the State has many desirable lands for sale, donated to it for schools and for internal improvements, amounting in all to 1,185,000 acres. Some of this has lately been sold.

LAND DISTRICTS.

The Public Land Offices of the United States are located at—Milwaukee, Menasha, Mineral Point, Steven's Point, La Crosse, Willow River (now Hudson), and Fond du Lac.

The boundaries of these Land Districts are as follows:

Milwaukee —Office at Milwaukee—Commencing on the Southern line of the State between ranges 9 and 10 E. between Green and Rock Counties, running North on this line to the lines between towns 10 and 11 North, thence East on this line to the line between ranges 17 and 18 East, thence North to the line between 16 towns 12 and 13, thence East on this line to Lake Michigan, up Lake Michigan to the State line, and West on this line to the place of beginning.

Library of Congress

This district embraces all of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Washington, and Ozaukee, and part of the counties of Dane, Columbia and Dodge. The arable lands of this district are all taken up.

Green Bay —Office at Menasha, Winnebago County—Commencing on Lake Michigan on the line between towns 12 and 13, West to line between ranges 17 and 18 East, thence South to line between towns 10 and 11 N., thence West to line between ranges 9 and 10 E., thence North to line between towns 14 and 15, thence East to line between ranges 11 and 12 East, thence North on this line to the Northern boundary of the State, and following this boundary Easterly and Southerly to the place of beginning.

This district embraces all of the Counties of Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Calumet, Door, Brown, Outagamie, Winnebago, and Fond du Lac, and parts of the Counties of Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Waushara Waupacca, Shawaunaw, and Oconto.

17

Wisconsin or Mineral Point —Office at Mineral Point—Commencing at the Southern boundary of the State on the Mississippi, following the State line East to the line between ranges 9 and 10 East, thence North on this line to the line between towns 14 and 15, thence West to the Meridian line (4th), South on this line to the line between towns 10 and 11 North, thence West to the Mississippi and down the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

This district embraces all the Counties of Crawford, Grant, Lafayette, Iowa, Green and Sauk, and parts of Dane, Columbia, Marquette, Adams, and Richland.

Steven's Point —Office at Steven's Point, Portage Co.—Commencing at the South-west corner of town 14 N., in range 2 East, thence running East to line between ranges 11 and 12 East, thence North to the Northern boundary of the State, following this boundary

Library of Congress

Westerly to the line between ranges 1 and 2 East, thence South on this line to the place of beginning.

This district contains the Counties of Portage and Marathon, with parts of the Counties of Marquette, Waushara, Waupacca, Oconto, and nearly all of Adams.

La Crosse —Office at La Crosse on the Mississippi 18 —Commencing on the Mississippi on the line between towns 10 and 11 North, East on this line to the principal Meridian, thence North to the line between towns 14 and 15 North, thence East to the line between ranges 1 and 2 East, thence North to the line between towns 30 and 31 North, thence West to Chippewa River, down this River to the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

This district embraces all the Counties of La Crosse, Bad Ax, Monroe, Jackson, Trempeleau and Clark, and nearly all of Buffalo and Chippewa, and a small part of Dunn.

Willow River —Office at Hudson, St. Croix County—Commencing on the Mississippi at the mouth of the Chippewa, up this River to the 3d correction line between towns 30 and 31, East on this line to line between ranges 1 and 2 East, North on this line to the line between townships 40 and 41 north, following this line west to the St. Croix River, thence Southerly to the place of beginning.

This district embraces the Counties of Polk, Pierce, and St. Croix, and parts of Dunn, Chippewa and Buffalo.

Fond du Lac —Office at Superior, Douglass Co.—Commencing on St. Crox River, on the line 19 between towns 40 and 41, east on this line to the line between ranges 1 and 2 East, North to Lake Superior, and following the boundary of the State to the place of beginning.

This district embraces the Counties of Douglas and La Pointe.

EDUCATION.

Two townships or seventy-two sections of land were granted by Congress, for the purpose of endowing a State University. These lands have been selected in the various counties, sold, and the proceeds applied in erecting the University Building at Madison. Two buildings are already finished, and the College in successful operation.

Besides this, a College is established at Beloit, Rock County, under the charge of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists united, and is in a flourishing condition.

Brockway College, at Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., is incorporated, but is yet in its infancy. A good building is already erected.

Lawrence University at Appleton, established principally through the munificence of Mr. Lawrence, of Boston, and under the charge of the 20 Episcopal Methodists, is one of the most energetic and thriving institutions in the State.

Carrol College, at Waukesha, under the charge of the Presbyterians, has a stone building erected, and is under efficient management, and bids fair to take its place in the foremost rank of Collegiate Institutions.

The Baptist denomination have just made arrangement for establishing a College at Beaver Dam, and a building will shortly be erected.

Sinsinewa Mound College, Grant County, is under the charge of the Roman Catholics.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

For the support of Common Schools, Congress donates each 16th section in every township or one thirty-sixth part of the whole State, as a fund. These lands are thrown into market by the State, and meet with a ready sale, as only 10 per cent. of the amount is to be paid at the time of entry, the remainder being on interest at 7 per cent. The proceeds of

Library of Congress

these sales are put into the Treasury, and the interest only divided *pro rata* to the different counties. The land thus reserved, if sold at Government prices only would give a fund of over \$1,200,000.

The general superintendence of the schools of the State, is in the hands of a State Superintendant, 21 who is chosen at the same time as the Governor and other State officers, and holds his office for two years. There is also a town superintendant, and a town committee for the management of local schools.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

RAIL ROADS.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road— From Milwaukee to Madison, through Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Walworth, Rock and Dane Counties. To be continued to the Wisconsin River and down its valley to the Mississippi Will be finished during 1856.

Southern Wisconsin— Leaves the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road at Milton, built at present to Janesville. To be continued through Green, Lafayette and Grant Counties to the Mississippi.

Beloit and Madison— Running from Beloit to Footeville, fourteen miles. Will soon be finished to Madison.

Milwaukee and Watertown— Running on the track of the Milwaukee and Mississippi to Power's Mill, fourteen miles from Milwaukee, branch 22 thence to Watertown. Grading from Watertown to Columbus, to be completed early in 1856; from thence to Portage City, or some other point on the Wisconsin River.

La Crosse and Milwaukee —From Milwaukee to La Crosse, on the Mississippi River, through the Counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Sank,

Library of Congress

Adams and La Crosse. Now running to Hartford in Washington Co., 36 miles from Milwaukee, and will be open to Horicon previous to 1856.

Milwaukee and Horicon —Leaves the La Crosse and Milwaukee at Horicon to Berlin in Marquette County. This road is already graded, and ready for the iron, which will be laid as soon as the La Crosse road is completed to Horicon. By this road, in connection with the completed portion of the Rock River Valley Road, meeting it at Waupun, will be formed a rail road communication between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac.

Lake Shore or Chicago and Milwaukee —This Road is completed, and the trains running regularly.

Rock River Valley —Fond du Lac down the valley of the Rock to Janesville, thence to State line near the East corner of Rock County. Cars running from Fond du Lac to Waupun.

23

Mineral Point —Mineral Point down the Valley of the Picatonica. Building.

Racine —Graded to Fox River, and will soon be in running order to that point. Trains already running a part of the way.

Kenosha —To interest the Rock River Valley, through Kenosha and Walworth. Grading.

Central Wisconsin —From Portage City through Jefferson and Walworth Co. to the State line, from thence to Chicago. Now grading.

Manitowoc and Mississippi. —The work is steadily, though slowly, progressing.

Quite a number of other roads have been chartered, some of which have been commenced, but so little progress made, that it will be some time before they are completed.

PLANK ROADS.

Milwaukee and Watertown —On nearly the same route as the Milwaukee and Watertown Rail Road.

Racine and Janesville —To Delevan in Walworth County, forty-eight miles.

Milwaukee and Janesville —To Mukwanago in Waukesha. A branch from this road, ten miles from Milwaukee, strikes the Racine and Janesville Plank Road at Rochester.

Kenosha to Burlington —Twenty miles.

24

Sheboygan to Fond du Lac— Forty miles.

There are quite a number of other Plank Roads from five to ten miles in length.

STEAMBOAT ROUTES.

Boats are constantly running on Lake. Michigan between all the ports, and to Green Bay.

From Fond du Lac to Menasha on Lake Winnebago.

From Oshkosh to Berlin on the Fox.

From Oshkosh to New London on the Wolf.

From Appleton to Green Bay on the Fox.

From Green Bay up the Oconto.

From Green Bay to Buffalo.

Library of Congress

On the Mississippi River, the whole of its length bounding the State.

On the St. Croix River to St. Croix.

Boats can pass up the Wisconsin to Portage.

There are other streams navigable some distance from their mouths, where boats will pass as business requires.

STAGES,

Run with more or less frequency through all the principal villages not reached by Rail Road.

25

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The following tables, alluded to in this work when speaking of the Ports in the various counties, are drawn principally from the Collector's books at the different places of shipment, and may be relied on as correct. They were principally obtained for publication in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. . These facts, better than any declamation, show the actual products and manufactures of the State. Besides these, the Northern portion of the State has disposed of a large portion of its surplus produce to actual settlers; and the Western, nearly all to the settlers in it, and to immigrants going up the Mississippi into Wisconsin and Minnesota, of which no statistics can be given.

KENOSHA.

Wheat, bush., 528,872 \$661,000 00 Barley. do., 121,283 103,000 55 Oats, do., 506,320 162,022 40 Corn, do., 14,171 7,085 50 Rye, do., 4,172 3,387 60 Potatoes, do., 10,645 4,285 00 Grass Seed, do., 814 1,829 00 Flax Seed, do., 207 258, 75 Flour, bbls., 8,924 64,699 00 Beef, do., 670 8,040 00 Pork, do., 5,213 59,959 50 Hams, do, 1,462 23,392 00 Eggs, do, 222 1,776 00 26 Lard, do, 527 14,300 00 Beans, do, 289 867 00 Fish, do, 621 4,347 00 Beer, do, 830 4,980 00 Castings, tons, 413 41,300 00 Merchandise, do, 1,064 266,000 00 Merchandise, bbls bulk, 4,211 63,165 00 Hay, tons, 513 4,104 00 Hemp, do, 4

Library of Congress

480 00 Malt bags, 1,475 3,387 00 Rags, bales 562 1,124 00 Leather, lbs., 110,264 2,052 80 Wool, do, 102,362 33,779 46 Butter, do, 392,000 58,800 00 Brick, m., 1,470 7,350 00 Hides, 1,654 4,962 00 Sheep, 647 3,235 00 Cattle, 270 5,100 00 Horses, 113 1,130 00 Wagons, *459 34,425 00 Carriages, *104 15,600 00 Cook Stoves, *679 23,765 00 Box and Parlor Stoves, *50 500 00 Ship Knees, 462 1,848 00 Steam Engines, *5 7,500 00 Zinc Wash Boards, patent, *1,050 3,150 00 Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, & Straw cutters, 97 2,120 00 Total, \$1,710,237 06

The figures marked thus * were derived from other sources, viz. the enterprising manufacturers of the articles enumerated.

RACINE.

Flour, bbls., 13,404 \$96,508 00 Wheat, bush, 409,805 512,255 00 Oats, do, 705,114 225,636 48 Barley, do, 106,509 79,881 75 Rye, do, 4,000 3,000 00 Corn, do, 18,758 9,379 00 Potatoes, do, 12,972 5,188 80 27 Grass Seed, do, 3,838 8,653 50 Flax Seed, do, 758 949 50 Pork, bbls, 4,570 52,555 00 Beef, do, 2,159 25,481 00 Hams and Shoulders, do, 1,165 16,170 00 Lard, do, 533 13,325 00 Tallow, do, 170 5,100 00 Beans, do, 375 803 25 Salt, do, 170 382 50 Potash, do, 70 1,750 00 Merchandise, tons, 407 101,750 00 Castings, do, 175 17,500 00 Butter, lbs., 236,800 35,520 00 Packing barrels, 14,405 15,845 50 Eggs, bbls, 117 936 00 Fish, do, 477 3,339 00 Leather, lbs, 26,200 5,240 00 Wool, do, 198,825 65,612 25 Hides, 2,090 6,270 00 Brick, m., 1,709,385 5,396 00 Rags, bales, 764 1,528 00 Lumber, feet, 600,000 12,000 00 Ship Knees, 502 2,008 00 Reapers and Threshers, 36 4,500 00 Horses, 15 2,250 00 Wagons, 21 1,680 00 Sheep, 500 2,500 00 Oxen, 36 1,800 00 Wood, cords, 5,090 15,270 00 Lime, bbls, 472 472 00 R. R. Timber, feet, 94,981 7,273 44 Hay, tons, 1,600 1,600 00 Total \$1,381,691 77

MILWAUKEE

The past year has exhibited a very large increase in the whole range of Imports and Exports at this port. Very few articles under either head show any decrease from former years, while in many articles—and some of those under the class 28 of Exports, in which other ports show a decrease—our figures are considerably larger than heretofore. The crops in this State have been of the best, and the weather (with timely rains) favorable for securing those crops, so that we are enabled to show a surplus from our young State which will go far to place it in the first rank for agricultural importance. With the progress

Library of Congress

of settlement, the increase of surplus produce and continued good prices for everything which we have to sell, have come an increased ability and desire to purchase the comforts of life, and accordingly we notice a much greater aggregate of Imports, as the figures below will indicate.

We have been well aware of the defective character of our Custom House Reports, resulting by no means from any neglect on the part of the officer in charge, to whose desire to obtain correct figures we cheerfully bear testimony; but from the scanty nature of the reports given to *him*. A large quantity of produce and merchandise is shipped through the season, by propellers and steamers from the outer piers, bound to the lower Lakes, to Lake Superior, and to ports on this Lake and to Green Bay, of which scarcely any account is ever obtained at the Custom House.

29

With regard to the imports, the reports given by steam vessels, whether from Lake Erie or elsewhere, are almost uniformly defective. Merchandise by sail-vessels is more correctly reported, but there is still a great want of detail here.

With the desire to present to our readers, for once at least, the *actual* Imports and Exports into and from this port, in such detail as shall enable persons in almost every branch of business, to see at a glance its extent for the past season, we have gone patiently through the Receiving and Shipping Books of all our forwarders, some eighteen or twenty in number, and have culled out from their pages the figures which follow. For their correctness we pledge ourselves, having taken the greatest pains in gathering them. Several items, such as the number of arrivals and departures of vessels, number of passengers arrived, lumber, railroad iron, and coal, we take from the Collector's Report:

Number of arrivals of Steam and Sail Vessels, 2,080

Passengers, 40,031

Library of Congress

Lumber, 27,750,000

Shingles, m., 10,480

Lath, pieces, 7,000,000

Railroad Iron, tons, 7,244

Locomotives, 10

Hardware, Bar Iron, and Steel, tons, 7,773

30

Pig Iron, do., 1,089

Crockery and Glassware, do. 927

Grindstones, do., 429

Coal, do., 8,400

Merchandise, unspecified, do., 9,468

White Lead, kegs, 15,594

Glass, boxes, 15,936

Sugar, hhds., 3,705

Sugar, bbls., 13,779

Molasses, hhds., 202

Molasses, bbls., 3,890

Library of Congress

Nails, kegs, 22,093

Whiskey, (mostly high wines) bbls., 7,378

Liquors, packages, 5,719

Tobacco, pounds, 846,846

Cheese, do., 230,895

Fruit do., 877,712

Leather, do., 524,513

Apples, Green, bbls., 23,804

Oysters, do., 1,102

Salt, bbls., 48,524

Salt, bags, 54,317

Water Lime, bbls., 2,125

Plaster, do., 209

Cider, do., 105

Oil, casks, 2,683

Coffee, bags, 12,825

Soap, boxes, 4,821

Library of Congress

Trees, bundles, 892

Wagons, 833

Horses, 1,750

Threshing Machines, 83

Other Machines 23

Rakes, Horse, 274

Rakes, Hand, dozen, 336

Steam Engines, 93

Hides, 696

Rags, lbs., 88,468

Fire Brick, 31,700

Grapes, boxes, 191

Barrels Bulk, 2,325

Some remarks may be necessary and appropriate relative to the above figures; the comparison 31 with last year as to some of the items, we give below.

Receipts of over 1000 tons of pig iron from the east will be noticed, while it will also be found that we have shipped nearly half that amount, the produce of this State. It is quite probable that most of the pig iron thus brought from below is taken in as ballast during the dull season of the year for sail vessels. The Dodge County iron, shipped from this port, is

Library of Congress

in request and much approved for foundry purposes at Chicago, to which port most of it is sent.

The amount of white lead, in kegs, imported, being nearly 400,000 lbs., suggests the inquiry whether the manufacture of this article could not be carried on here, to the great benefit of all concerned, rather than to have the lead shipped hence, and returned with added cost, to the State where it is dug from the earth.

An item for the Maine Law people is found in the large amount of whiskey imported. Full three quarters of the number of barrels given are highwines, each barrel of which is equal to at least four of common whiskey. Into how many other kinds of liquors these spirits are changed before they go out to the trade, is one of the secrets of the craft. The *packages* of liquors 32 given in the table are pipes, cakes, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ casks, baskets and boxes, a great part of it imported.

Virginia (not to mention Connecticut) it will be seen, is furnished in our State with a large market for the produce of its tobacco plantations. The amount imported, at this port alone, is nearly equal to two pounds for every man, woman and child in the State.

As to the leather, it is proper to state that a very considerable portions of the imports are from the Wisconsin Leather Co.'s Tannery at Two Rivers, which is mostly owned here, and the business of which is conducted here. A large quantity of rough leather is annually shipped by the concern mentioned, direct from Two Rivers to Boston.

We compare below, some few of the items of import for the year 1853 and 1854:

1853. 1854. Arrivals, No. 1,483 2,080 Passengers, 25,222 40,041 Salt, bbls, 48,709 48,524 Salt, bags, 45,200 54,317 Water Lime, bbls, 836 2,125 Apples, Green do, 18,500 23,804 Ceal, tons, 8,374 8,400 Rail Road Iron, do, 6,921 7,244 Lumber, feet, 15,000,000 27,750,000 Lath, 5,300,000 7,000,000 Shingles, 9,000,000 10,480,000 33

Library of Congress

But for this early setting in of winter, which caught many of our vessels in the ice, or damaged them by storm, on their passage up, the amount of railroad iron and coal that year would have been largely increased.

The increase in the lumber trade is worthy of particular notice.

We proceed to the statement of exports by Lake for the past season of navigation:

Number of departures of Steam and Sail

Vessels, 2,023

Wheat, bush., 2,052,319

Corn, do., 298,825

Oats, do., 424,487

Barley. do., 323,267

Rye, do., 131,179

Grass Seed, do., 17,503

Potatoes, do., 58,477

Beans, do, 5,901

Onions, do., 1,092

Cranberries, do., 1,491

Flour, bbls., 155,051

Library of Congress

Pork, do., 24,558

Hams, do, 3,690

Lard, do, 3,296

Bacon, lbs., 184,229

Beef, bbls., 7,524

Lime, do., 12,873

Beer, do., 8,500

Vinegar, do., 676

Glue, do., 140

Coal Tar, do., 150

Whiskey, do., 1,650

Pig Iron, tons, 427

Tobacco, lbs., 64,928

Broom Corn, bales, 790

Ashes, pots, 2,046

Rags, lbs., 48,886

34

Ginseng, do., 8,035

Library of Congress

Butter, do, 335,500

Wool, do, 226,458

Shot, do, 20,525

Cheese, do., 40,350

Furs, do., 9,543

Leather, do., 238,034

Hops, do., 68,686

Barrels, Packing, Flour and Pork, 18,273

Brick, 3,645,000

Soap, boxes, 4,271

Candles, do., 1,096

Starch, do., 1,286

Saleratus, do., 1,150

Staves, No., 671,200

Stoves, do., 523

Ship Knees, do., 513

Salt, bbls., 1,233

Library of Congress

Salt, bags, 947

Brooms, doz., 2,518

Eggs, do, 57,300

Dried Fruit, bush., 2,878

Matches, boxes, 335

Farina, bbls., 318

Fish, Salt, 1-2 do., 671

Hair, lbs., 10,300

Fish, Fresh, boxes, 651

Hides, No., 10,049

Merchandise, not specified, tons, 2,296

The above table, taken from the books of forwarders, shows the actual value of exports by Lake from Milwaukee for th year 1854 to be *Five Millions Seven Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Dollars*, and this sum is arrived at by taking a low estimate of the value of the articles shipped. The comparative table is given below.

The above table is the result of figures taken from the books of the forwarders, and is entirely 35 accurate so far as they are concerned; but in regard to sundry of the items, the figures are not large enough, since large quantities of stores for the lumber regions have been shipped, of which no account appears.

Library of Congress

Comparative Table of Exports for 1852, '53 and '54.

1852. 1853. 1854. Wheat, bush., 428,512 1,181,000 2,052,319 Corn, do., none. none. 298,825 Oats, do., 295,895 162,233 454,487 Barley, do., 285,237 250,727 323,267 Rye, do., 65,142 97,271 131,179 Grass Seed, do., 6,696 11,134 17,503 Potatoes, do. none. none. 58,447 Beans, do., none. none. 5,901 Flour, bbls. 88,213 169,216 255,651 Pork, do., 21,525 12,741 24,558 Ham, do., 763 1,092 3,699 Lard, do., 422 1,085 3,296 Bacon, lbs. [none reported.] 184,229 Beef, bbls. 6,767 4,970 7,524 Lime, do., 3,200 12,833 Beer, do., 645 3,639 8,500 Brick, m., 701 3,425 3,645 Butter, lbs., 208,053 92,630 305,500 Wool, do., 289,784 412,431 226,158 Hops, do., 8,960 68,686 Staves, 138,250 537,730 671,200 Ashes, casks, 1,580 2,380 2,046 Eggs, doz. 38,700 131,900 67,300 Barrels, 1,162 3,527 18,273 Hides, 12,438 10,048 Starch, boxes, 653 1,286 Soap, do., 1,700 4,171

With regard to the other items of export, we have no data for comparison with former years, but the increase is large upon most of them. The decrease in several of the items above mentioned 36 is accounted for, in some cases, by the fact that prices were not sufficiently remunerative to bring them forward. The wool crop was a much larger one than that of the previous year, but the shipment exhibits a large falling off, there being a considerable amount of the clip still in the hands of the farmers. At Burke & Co.'s Woolen Factory, on the water power, about 50,000 lbs. have been worked up into yarn, flannels, shawls, scarfs, 3/4 cloths and cassimeres, and 15,000 lbs. have been carded into rolls to be manufactured by families in the country.

The brick business has been driven a-head briskly, though from the home demand being very great, the shipments do not exhibit a large increase. Some 350,000 have been sent to New York city during the season.

The comparative shipment of leading items of Grain, for five years past, is as follows:

1850. 1851. 1852. 1853. 1854. Wheat, 297,578 130,794 425,512 1,181,090 2,052,319 Barley, 15,270 99,897 282,237 250,726 323,277 Oats, 2,700 55,124 295,895 162,233 424,487 Corn, 5,000 26,430 none. none. 298,829 Rye, none. none. 65,142 97,271 131,175 Total bush. 320,540 312,245 1,071,786 1,691,321 3,230,077

Library of Congress

It will be seen by the shipping tables in a previous page that the number of barrels of flour sent forward, is about equal to last year, although 37 the mills in this city were almost idle for many weeks for want of water, and were doing little for the last few weeks of navigation, on account of the stringency of the money market. Whatever deficiency arose from this cause, has been made up by receipts from the country. As near as we have been able to ascertain, the five mills on the water power made over 100,000 barrels of flour during the year.

OZAUKEE.

Flour, bbls., 10,000

Wheat, bush., 29,000

Rye, do., 10,000

Potatoes, do., 15,000

Wood, cords, 13,000

Staves, 100,000

Shooks, bunches 6,000

Brick, 2,500,000

Rail Road ties, 5,000

The aggregate value of the above articles of export is not far from \$160,000.

SHEBOYGAN

Wheat, bush., 216,631 \$270,788 75 Barley, do., 25,981 10,485 75 Oats, do., 10,147 3,247
04 Peas and Beans, do., 1,787 1,787 00 Potatoes, do., 13,362 5,344 00 Cranberries, do.,

Library of Congress

201 482 25 Grass Seed, do., 9,040 20,340 09 Rye, do., 2,439 1,869 75 Lumber, feet, 3,765,000 45,180 00 Lath, do., 2,613,000 6,532 50 Square Timber, do., 4,000 560 00 Shingles, No., 2,102,000 3,877 50 Rail Road Ties, do., 10,000 1,800 00 Cedar Posts, do., 235,000 37,600 00 38 Staves, do., 1,546,000 12,368 00 Hoop Poles, do., 18,000 126 00 Spokes, do., 39,000 225 00 Merchandise, tons, 46 11,500 00 Pet and Pearl Ashes, do., 168 4,200 00 Saleratus, do., 45 5,040 00 Castings, do., 18 1,800 00 Flour, bbls., 7,655 55,494 75 Pork, do., 13 156 00 Hams, do., 22 285 00 Apples, do., 34 102 00 Eggs, do., 11 88 00 High Wines, do., 22 484 00 Whiskey, do., 34 506 00 Sugar, do., 8 192 00 Linseed Oil, do., 12 480 00 Salt, do., 418 836 00 Fish, ½ bbls., 4, 317 15,109 50 Beer, do., 3,476 10,428 00 Beer, hhds., 50 2,500 00 Packing Barrels, 3,538 3,538 00 Furniture, bbls. bulk, 825 825 00 Chair Stuff, do., 323 969 00 Household Goods, do., 328 164 00 Wool, lbs., 204,000 67,320 00 Butter, do., 14,220 2,133 00 Rags, bales, 152 204 00 Hops, do., 42 2,940 00 Leather, rolls, 14 140 80 Common Baskets, 833 233 20 Hides, pckgs, 549 2,745 00 Malt, bags, 50 125 00 Tubs and Pails, 4,294 1,288 00 Stoves, 20 200 00 Threshing Machines, 1 250 00 Brick, m., 247,000 1,235 00 Wagon Hubs, 2,516 1,258 00 Wagons, 20 2,000 00 Buggies, 18 2,700 00 Fat Hogs, 150 1,500 00 Fat Cattle, 171 12,825 00 Horses, 15 1,500 00 Wood, cords, 8,000 16,000 00 Total \$663,168 99 39

MANITOWOC AND TWIN RIVERS.

Sawed Timber, feet, 30,500,000 \$420,000 00 Shingles, 65,120,000 195,360 00 Lath, 22,300,000 89,200 00 Pickets, 2,130,000 20,230 00 Staves, 31,000 2,480 00 Square Timber, 300,000 30,000 00 Shingle Bolts, cords, 300 4,000 00 Cedar Posts, 4,000 16,000 00 Wood, cords, 6,000 12,000 00 Fish, bbls., 10,500 84,000 00 R. R. Ties, 30,000 4,000 00 Leather, 200,000 00 Furs, 3,000 00 Total, \$880,270 00

GREEN BAY.

Lumber, feet, 7,835,000 70,680 00 Fish, bbls., 2,326 16,282 00 Flour, do., 3,497 25,276 00 Shingles, 21,110,000 43,973 00 Bolts, cords, 200 1,000 00 Timber, feet, 100,000 6,000 00 Wheat, bush., 4,483 5,483 00 Furs, bales, 24 4,800 00 Hides, 1,427 4,701 00 Ashes, Pearl, casks, 162 3,100 00 Tubs and Pails, dozen, 1,385 3,010 00 Butter, lbs., 6,150 1,230 00 Lath, 950,000 1,900 00 Produce, Vegetables, 3,000 00 Castings, 4,000 00 \$194,435 00 From the Bay Shore—Not Reported. Lumber, feet, 21,000 \$152,000 00 Fish, bbls., 4,000 28,000 00—\$280,000 00 \$374,435 00 40

DELOIT.

Library of Congress

Wheat, 141,581

Corn, 118,884

Oats, 47,996

Barley, 22,550

Rye, 20,000

Potatoes, 24,729

Flour, bbls., 16,827

Eggs, do., (75 doz. ea.) 647

Pork, tons, 587

Butter, do., 46

Poultry, 28

Game, 12

MADISON.

Valuation of articles marketed at Madison.

Wheat, [587,000 bushels] \$600,000

Flour, 100,000

Corn, Oats, Barley and Flax Seed, 1,500,000

Library of Congress

Pork and beef, 200,000

Butter, Lard, and Tallow, 75,000

Wood and Coal, 60,000

Salt, 10,000

Wool, Hides and Pelts, 20,000

Lumber, Lath and Shingles, 200,000

Poultry, Game and Fresh Fish, 50,000

Vegetables of all kinds, and Fruits, 75,000

Rough Stone from Quarry, 100,000

Merchandise of various kinds, 750,000

Total, \$2,400,000

The following table shows the value of the principal articles manufactured here during the same time:

Flour, \$90,000

Stone dressed for building, 75,000

Ale and beer, 50,000

Brick, 50,000

Clothing, 50,000

Library of Congress

Tin, sheet iron and copper ware, 20,000

Boots and Shoes, 20,000

41

Book binding, 15,000

Cabinet ware, 15,000

Castings and iron, 10,000

Harness, saddles and blinds, 15,000

Planed lumber, sash and blinds, 10,000

Carriages, wagons, &c., 10,000

Bread, crackers, &c., 5,000

Lime, 5,000

Woolen cloths, 5,000

Confectioneries, 3,000

Gun fixtures, 3,000

Jewelry, 4,000

Lumber and shingles, 50,000

Ice packed, 5,000

Sail and row boat, 3,000

Library of Congress

Total, \$513,000

GRAIN.

The following table exhibits the comparative amount of exports of flour, wheat, barley, rye, oats and corn, for 1854, from our Wisconsin Lake Ports.

Flour.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Corn.	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	
8,924	528,872	121,283	506,320	4,172	14,171	Racine,	13,404	409,804	106,509	705,114		Kenosha,
4,000	18,758	Milwaukee,	155,051	2,052,319	323,267	424,487	131,179	298,825	Ozaukee,			
10,000	20,000	10,000	Sheboygan,	7,655	216,632	25,981	10,147	2,439	Green Bay	3,387		
4,383	Deloit,	16,827	141,581	22,550	47,906	20,000	118,884	215,358	3,373,581	599,599		
1,684,064		162,790	459,638									

Reducing the flour to wheat, the total exports of the above articles, from the six ports named are as follows:

Milwaukee, bush., 4,005,332

Racine, do., 1,311,205

42

Kenosha, do., 1,219,538

Sheboygan, do., 292,473

Ozaukee, do., 80,000

Green Bay, do., 21,868

Beloit, do., 52,222

Total Bushels, 6,982,630

Library of Congress

We conclude these tables by giving the comparative exports of wheat, rye and barley, from Milwaukee and Chicago:

Milwaukee. Chicago. Flour, bbls., 155,051 91,966 Wheat, bush. 2,052,313 1,869,635 Rye, do., 131,267 40,000 Barley, do., 324,719 33,205

It will be seen that in each of these important articles the shipments from Milwaukee largely exceed those from Chicago. It is in the coarser and lower priced articles of corn and oats that Chicago has the great advantage.

Reducing flour to wheat, it stands as follows: Milwaukee, 2,711,280 bush.; Chicago, 2,251,591—a difference of some *three hundred and sixty thousand bushels* in favor of Milwaukee.

We add a comparative statement of the shipment of wheat alone from the two ports in each of the last five years:

Milwaukee. Chicago. 1850, Bushels, 297,178 883,644 1851, do., 130,796 427,820 1852, do., 428,512 635,496 1853. do., 1,181,690 1,660,335 1854, do., 2,052,313 1,860,636 43

It will be seen that last year, for the *first* time the shipments of wheat from Milwaukee *exceeded* those from Chicago. Having obtained the lead in this important article we think we shall keep it; for before next harvest we shall have the Milwaukee and Watertown, the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee and Horicon Rail Roads, as well as the Milwaukee and Mississippi, all pouring the agricultural treasures of the fertile interior into the lap of this city—Wisconsin's chief sea port.

.EAD.

The following figures show the amount of lead shipped from the Upper Mississippi, and the average price per 100 pounds, for the past ten years:

Year. Tons. Price. 1843 17,477 \$2 34 1844 19,621 2 82 1845 24,328 2 96 1846 23,513 2 88 1847 24,145 3 17 1848 21,312 3 24 1849 19,654 3 67 1850 17,769 4 20 1851 14,816 4 08 1852 12,770 4 12 1853 13,307 5 50 1854 15,000 0 00

Library of Congress

The increased attention to these mines, resulting from the State Geological Survey; and the greater demand for lead, lead us to suppose that 44 the shipments for 1854 must show a very handsome addition to those of 1853. About *ninetenths* of this lead comes from Wisconsin; but being shipped from Galena, the whole is usually credited to Illinois.

RECAPITULATION.

By the above tables there have been shipped from—

Kenosha, in value, \$1,710,237

Racine, do., 1,381,691

Milwaukee, do., 5,785,000

Ozaukee,. do., 160,000

Sheboygan, do., 663,168

Manitouwoc, do., 880,296

Green Bay, do., 374,435

Beloit, do., 451,000

Lead, do., 90,000

Total, 11,501,791

In addition to the above there was sent down the Wisconsin River, past Portage City, 1717 rafts, averaging 45,000, besides about 7,000,000 shingles, most of which left the State, the total value of which is estimated at \$1,068,180.

Library of Congress

The Black River, La Crosse, St. Croix, Chippewa, and all the North-western Pineries, have sent forward very large amounts of lumber, of 45 which no estimate has been made, which cannot be less than \$3,000,000.

Adding these to know aggregate, the Exports of young State, cannot be less than—
SIXTEEN MILLIONS DOLLARS.

46

COUNTIES.

ADAMS.—Population 6,467.

This County lies on the Wisconsin, and is also watered by the Lemonwier, Necedo, Yellow, Roche a Cre, and numerous smaller streams. The valley of the Lemonwier contains as good land for agricultural purposes, as any in the State. The valley is some forty miles long by twenty in width, is gently undulating, intersected by many beautiful streams of the purest soft water; and what adds much to the value of the land is the existence of water everywhere at a depth of to twenty feet below the surface.

The timber consists of black, white, and bury oak, with an occasional mixture of poplar, maple and basswood, oak openings predominate, yet there are many groves of dense forest. The soil there is warm, quick, and exceedingly productive. Pine of excellent quality is cut on the upper waters of the Lemonwier and Yellow Rivers, which has brought into existence numerous saw mills on the lower waters, and numerous thriving villages are springing up around them.

47

Between the Yellow and Lemonwier Rivers, the country is level, in the rest of the county generally undulating, and good for agriculture. There is much good subject to entry, and it will not be long before Adams county will contain a large population. The land office for nearly the whole of this county is at Steven's Point.

Library of Congress

Germantown, on the Wisconsin, at the mouth of the Yellow River, is the county seat, and has a good location for future prosperity. It is in the centre of a fertile district which is rapidly settling. Eight saw mills on the Yellow River, and all doing a prosperous business, send their lumber down the River to the Wisconsin, at this place.

Mauston, on the Lemonwier, is the largest village, having the usual indications of growth in its hotels, stores, shops, &c. It is located at one of the best water powers on the river, on which are a saw mill, lathe and picket mill, &c. A flouring mill is soon to be erected. Most of the pine from above is manufactured into lumber at this point. Maugh's Mills is the name of the Post Office.

Quincy, Cascade, Dell Prairie, Neceda, Dustin's Mills, and Wauceda, are all new and flourishing villages.

48

The County is healthy, and affords good inducement, not only to the farmer, but to the mechanic of almost every kind.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail Road passes through this county, following up the west side of the Wisconsin River to the Lemonwier, and up the Valley of this River to Monroe County.

By an act of the Legislature passed during the session of 1855, this county is divided by the Wisconsin River, making the County of Juneau on the west side, subject to approval by the voters of the County in November. There is little doubt the County will be so divided.

BAD AX.—Population 4,823.

This county is one of the Mississippi River Counties, is new, but sparsely settled, and has not yet attracted the attention of immigrants as much as it deserves. It is watered by the Kickapoo, Raccoon, and Bad Ax Rivers, and their numerous branches. These have

Library of Congress

many excellent water powers, and the great resources of this county remain yet to be developed. There are few counties in the State which should tempt the settler more than this, and notwithstanding its *bad* name it is a *good* country. It is to be hoped that in the future naming of the Counties of 49 Wisconsin such unmeaning and uncouth names shall give place to more euphonious, either Indian, English or French, and that Bad Ax and Deaths Door may be the last of their kind.

Excellent Pine is found on the Kickapoo River, and sufficient hard timber for use, is interspersed with prairie throughout the County.

Viroqua, the County seat is in a grove of heavy timber; Springville, and Towerville have excellent flouring mills, and the whole County has taken a new start within a year past.

BROWN.

One of the three original counties of Wisconsin, embracing all the State North of Milwaukee and East of the Wisconsin River, but now one of the smallest counties in the State. A part of the Oneida reservation is in this County. The lower Fox River flows through this county, the largest stream of water in the State, and containing the best water power. This River has been made navigable the whole of its distance by the Fox River Improvement Co., and steamboats will run during the Summer of 1856 from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay. There is some good land still unoccupied in the Eastern and Southeastern part of the County. It is well watered, undulating but not hilly, and has but 50 little swamp or other waste land. The timber is maple, beech, and birch, interspersed with pine, and some hemlock. Duck Creek, and Big Suamico flow through the County.

Green Bay, at the mouth of the Fox, is one of the oldest settlements in the State, and is the centre of a heavy lumber trade, which has met with a stimulus in the high price which lumber has commanded during the past year, owing to the opening of new avenues for supplying Illinois and Wisconsin. It is supposed that more than twice the timber will be cut

Library of Congress

during the Winter of 1855 and '6 than at any season heretofore. Green Bay will also be the port of shipment of a large back country. Steamers run from this port to Buffalo.

The Green Bay, Lake Shore and Chicago Rail Road has its northern terminus at this place.

BUFFALO.

This County was organized in 1853 from Chippewa. It lies on the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Chippewa, and is rapidly filling up. It is at present but sparsely populated, and there is much good Government land to be had. The valleys of the Trempeleau and Buffalo Rivers are extensive and eminently adapted to agriculture—fine prairies, fine timber, well watered, 51 and as yet almost entirely unoccupied, presenting one of the best openings for the immigrant to be found in the State of Wisconsin.

Waumandee City is the County Seat of this County, situated on the Mississippi, about 50 miles above La Crosse. It is a promising point of business, and will probably command the trade of this and the Northern part of Trempeleau Counties.

Buffalo is in the La Crosse land district, and consequently entries can only be made at the La Crosse office.

CALUMET.—Population 3,633.

Lies on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, and is yet but slightly settled compared with its surrounding neighbors. It is covered with a heavy growth of hard timber, and contains what was for a long time the Stockbridge Indian Reservation. These two causes, kept the settlers from this county until Winnebago, on the west side of the Lake, with the attractions of timber, openings and prairies had so far out-stripped Calumet in population that there is little prospect of its reaching that degree of prosperity which its neighbors have acquired. There are still the remains of the Stockbridge and Brothertown Indians in

Library of Congress

the County occupying their well 52 tilled farms. The County is well watered, and contains much excellent land yet unoccupied.

Within a few months Calumet has advanced more rapidly in population, than at any previous period. In 1850 the population, including about 300 Indians, was 1740, in 1855 exclusive of the same, it was 3,531.

Chilton Centre, a flourishing village in the County Seat.

This County is wholly in the Green Bay land district, and entries must be made at the land offices at Menasha.

CHIPPEWA.

One of the largest counties of the State, extending from the line between towns 24 and 25 north, to the line between 40 and 41, being 91 miles long, and averaging about 66 broad. Not one-half of the County is yet surveyed and brought into market. The County is watered by the Chippewa and Yellow Rivers, and their numerous branches, both large and small. It is, in its full sense, a well watered County. Our further description will apply only to the surveyed or Southern part of the County, which will undoubtedly soon be subdivided into several Smaller Counties.

53

The soil in the western part of the County is good, and great progress has been made in settlements for agricultural purposes. In the northeastern part, the soil is less valuable for farming purposes, but rich soil for the lumbering business, as it is covered with excellent pine.

Chippewa county contains one of the best and most extensive pineries in the State. There are now in successful operation *twelve* saw mills on the Chippewa River, capable of cutting 40,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The largest of these mills is located at

Library of Congress

Chippewa Falls and is commonly known as Allen's Mills; Menomonee, Mills; and at the mouth of the Eau Galla, is Carson and Eaton's. These mills average about 6,000,000 feet annually, and furnish employment for about 600 men.

The most of the land in the county is still subject to entry. It affords inducements to the immigrant both agricultural and mechanical, as the resources of the county are such as to give permanency to business, and a sure market is always to be found for the products of the forest.

Chippewa Falls, on Chippewa River, is the County seat. It is the principal depot of the lumbering operations on that River, the pines being above this village. Messrs. H. S. Allen & 54 Co. have an extensive sawmill at these falls, sawing daily about 60,000 feet, and giving employment to about 400 men in the business connected with it. A road from Steven's Point to Hudson, passing this place, is soon to be opened.

We are indebted for most to the *Hudson Journal*, whose assistance we have occasion to acknowledge in another part of this work. Did the papers of other localities take the same pains to give local information as this, the *Pinery* at Steven's Point, and the *Crescent* at Appleton, we should possess much more sure and valuable information respecting the resources of our State. Such journals are worth more than the whole cost of publications to the different countries where they are located, and we do not doubt but they have been the direct means of doubling the population, and developing the resources in a corresponding ratio of the counties where they are respectively located.*

* We have preferred to let the above notice of these journals remain just as they were in the first edition, although it gives us pleasure to state that the list could now be much more widely extended, as most of the papers of the State now have their column of local intelligence. We have no doubt that the more papers of the State seek to call the attention of their readers to their own neighborhood and its advantages, capabilities and resources, the less reason will they have to complain of want of support. 55

COLUMBIA.

Library of Congress

Population in 1850, 9,565; in 1855, 17,960; increase 8,395.

The County is nearly in the centre of the present settled portion of the State, and lies on both the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, which approach within two miles of each other at Portage City—the former a rapid, changeful current, subject to sudden rises, flowing between high banks and over falls; the latter sluggish and unchanging, with marshy banks, or spreading itself into doubtful lakes, and navigable with little water.

The land of the whole of this country is good, the surface diversified with rolling prairies and burr oak openings. There is little timber growing in this County, but the want of it is well supplied by the Wisconsin pineries, the timber from which is floated down the Wisconsin River to and past this county.

Few counties in the State have increased within the past five years with the rapidity of this. All north of the Fox River, then known as Indian lands, is now well filled with people. There is consequently little good Government land to be had—in truth, it was nearly all taken as soon as brought into market.

56

Portage City, on the Wisconsin and Fox, here connected by a canal, is the county seat, and one of the most prosperous and busy towns of the State. The Wisconsin is navigated up to this place. It contains a bank, two weekly papers are published there, and it commands the trade of a large country, especially that lying up the Wisconsin River.

Columbus, on the Catfish, contains a population of about 1,000, and is a busy, thriving place.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee and Watertown Rail Roads are both to pass through this County, and will soon reach it. The Wisconsin Central Road has its terminus at Portage, connecting it with Chicago direct.

CRAWFORD.

This County formerly embraced all north of the Wisconsin River, but has been so far divided and shorn, as to become one of the smallest. It lies in the angle made by the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers, and is watered by the Kickapoo, passing through nearly the centre. The County Seat is Prairie du Chien, one of the oldest settlements of the State, and for a long time a military post. Until recently this place has languished, the weight of immigration ⁵⁷ having gone further up the River. But the near approach to completion of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road has given it new life, and it is now increasing as rapidly as many of its younger brethren. It is the most beautifully located place on the Mississippi River. The surface of the country is broken by a ridge passing north and south between the Mississippi and Kickapoo. The County is well supplied with fine water, and good timber is found along the streams. There is an excellent pinery on the Kickapoo, and a number of mills are located there. The land is generally good, and between the Kickapoo and Richland County, excellent. Like Bad Ax, the County has not received the attention it deserves.

Copper has been found in this County, and there seems to be no reason why Crawford should not prove to be as rich in mineral resources as either of the Counties south of the Wisconsin. Large quantities of lead have been already found though there has been but little search made. When the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road is finished to Prairie du Chien, its Western terminus, the resources of Crawford will be more fully developed, and it will receive the attention it deserves.

58

There is much good Government land not yet taken up. It is in the Mineral Point land district.

CLARK.

Library of Congress

A County recently formed from Chippewa and many of the characteristics of that County. It is yet but thinly settled—most of the pine lands having been purchased by the lumberman, while most of the desirable portions for farming are still vacant. Nearly all the produce of the farms will find a ready market for years to come, to the lumbermen, without the labor and expense of transportation to a distant market. Labor, also, is in great demand, and commands the highest prices. 50,000,000 feet is probably a low estimate for the amount of lumber cut and to be sent to market this season.

The County is well watered by the Eau Clair, Black and Yellow Rivers, and their innumerable branches. It is generally timbered along the water courses with the best quality of Pine; back from and between the streams with a mixed growth of maple, oak, butternut, birch, ash, &c. In the southwest portion are some small prairies, and on the heads of most of the small streams meadows made by beaver dams. The face of the country is slightly rolling, but less so than 59 the prairies in the southern portion of the State, and by many the soil is considered equally productive.

The principal improvement made in the County is at Weston's Rapids, where a flouring mill has been built, and as this is on the new road opening from Stevens Point to Hudson, a permanent bridge has been built across the Black River, by the enterprising proprietor of the place.

DANE.

Population 37,500; in 1850 16,639; increase 20,861.

This is the largest County of Southern Wisconsin, and lies midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. It is considered one of the best agricultural Counties in the State. The Wisconsin River forms its north-western boundary for a short distance. It is watered by Koshkonong, Sugar, and numerous other small streams, nearly all affording good water power. The best is obtained by damming the outlet of Mendota (4th) Lake,

Library of Congress

which is occupied by one of the best mills of the State. The County is rolling prairie and oak openings. Prairie abounding in the western part.

Madison, the County Seat, is also the Capital of the State, and contains all those different 60 buildings and institutions usually gathering round the Capitol. The best stone quarry in the State, near Madison, gives a beautiful material for building, which has been extensively used in the public and private edifices. The State House one of the first buildings erected with this material, does not present that beautiful appearance of those more recently erected.

The State University, for which Congress has made large donations of lands, is located on the shore of Mendota (4th) Lake. Two of the buildings are already finished and occupied, and the University is in successful operation.

The State Lunatic Asylum is also located on the shore of the Lake. It has a large tract of land connected with it, and it is contemplated to erect a large and commodious building.

A new and elegant building for a water cure establishment has just been completed and opened on a height of ground on Lake Monona, overlooking the Lake and City, which bids fair to add another to the numerous attraction of this place.

Madison itself, the only place of note in the County, is one of those examples of rapid and continual growth not always found, even in a rapidly increasing State. It is one of the most 61 beautifully located places in the State, between two lakes, from 50 to 75 feet above their level.

The first inhabitant settled there in 1837.

In 1840, the population was 149

1846, the population was 283

Library of Congress

1850, the population was 1672

1854, the population was 4126

1855, (Jan.) the population was 686

1855, (June.) the population was 8658

Besides the Public Edifices alluded to above, it has a Female Seminary—good select and common schools—six churches;and what, we regret to add, is not found in every place in Wisconsin, a good hotel.

The present terminus of the Milwaukee and Mississippi RailRoad is at Madison. Stoughton is the only other depot in the Country. The Rail Road from Beloit will soon be finished to this point. The Milwaukee and Mississippi River in 1856.

For the business of Madison see under the head of Commercial Statistics.

DOOR.

The County consists of the narrow strip of land lying between Green Bay and Lake Michigan, and a number of Islands off to its northern extremity. It derives its *beautiful* name from the strait between Plum Island and the main land, called by the original French settlers of Green Bay, "*Port du Morts*," or "Death's Door."

Sturgeon Bay is a navigable inlet on the eastern bay shore, extending nearly to Lake Michigan, and has almost its entire length sufficient to float the largest class of Lake Vessels. As a harbor it is surpassed by few. A narrow neck of low land, a little over a mile in width separates it from Lake Michigan. A settlement has been made on this Bay, a saw mill erected, and more than one set of saws run. The principal settlement in the County

Library of Congress

is on Washington (or Potawotomie) Island, on the northwestern part, called Washington Harbor. This is represented to be one of the best natural harbors on the Lake.

DODGE—Population 34, 054.

A beautiful, rich, and healthy County. It is one of the best for agricultural purposes, well watered, diversified in surface, being prairie, openings, and a moderate amount of timber, and is of easy access to market. It has sufficient water power for ordinary purposes. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail Road passes through 63 it nearly east and west. This will be completed to Horicon in November, and to Beaver Dam early in the winter.

The Milwaukee and Horicon Road leaves the track of the La Crosse at Horicon, running north to Berlin on the Fox. It will be in running order to Waupun early in the winter, and in connection with that part of the Valley Road from Waupun to Fond du Lac, will give the latter place a Rail Road connection with the lake shore.

The immense deposit of iron ore at Iron Ridge is one of the most remarkable in the north west. It lies within a mile of the La Crosse Rail Road, and five miles from Horicon. A furnace has already been erected at Mayville, which is manufacturing it extensively into pig iron, and there is little doubt that bar iron of the first quality can be manufactured directly from the ore.

The village of Juneau in the town of Fairfield is the county seat.

Beaver Dam, at the outlet of Beaver Dam lake, is the largest place, containing a population in village and town of 3,000. Its growth at present is more rapid than at any former period. Horicon and Fox Lake are both of vigorous growth. Two wards of the city of Watertown are in Dodge County—the other three in Jefferson.

64

All the public lands are taken up. The County lies partly in Menasha land districts.

DOUGLAS.

This County was formed from La Point in 1854. A few surveys have been made along the shore of Lake Superior, and settlers are rapidly directing their course to that point. Though the most Northern county of the State, the winters are represented to be mild and pleasant. The present communication with the outer world is through Lake Superior or down the St. Croix River. A road is now building from Superior, near the mouth of the St. Louis to a point on the St. Croix River. The Bay of Superior, at the head of the Lake, is said to be the best harbor on the Lake. Superior is a rapidly growing place. The first settlement being made in 1853, and in the fall of 1855 numbered about 700. A newspaper is now published there. Prospectively this occupies an important point. It is the head of the chain of inland Lakes on the north-west. It is the north-western terminus of the Wisconsin system of Rail Roads. It is the point, and the main point, from which the Pacific Rail Road is to leave the Lake Navigation, and from this point *the road is to be built*.

65

A road is opening from Superior striking the St. Croix, and following down the Minnesota side which will be ready for use the coming winter. The land along this road is reported good, timbered with maple, lynn, elm, ash and white oak, interspersed with pine.

The head of Lake Superior is about twelve miles wide, and forms two semi-circular points. The Southern, or Wisconsin point, is four miles long, and the northern, or Minnesota point, is eight miles long. The *St. Louis* and *Left Hand* Rivers meet and discharge their waters into the Lake between these points. Inside of the points the river forms a bay eight miles long, and from one to two miles wide, with from six to twenty-four feet of water. The points are from twenty to sixty rods wide, sandy grounds, covered with yellow pine and an undergrowth of whortleberry. These are the great summer camping grounds of the Chippewa Indians, and here large quantities of the Siskawit, Trout and Whitefish are caught in the Lake and around the entry to the Bay. The St. Louis River is navigable for Lake steamers for eighteen miles to the American Fur Company's post, sometimes

Library of Congress

called Fond du Lac, and is a succession of bays, islands covered with blue joint grass, bayous, and channels, among 66 which a stranger would easily be lost in the at-attempt to navigate it without a guide. The Left Hand river is a narrow, deep stream, and can be navigated with keel boats for a distance of ten miles. These rivers abound in the Muskelonge, Pickerel, Pike, Bass, and other river fish.

The entry to the bay is sixty rods wide, with nine feet of water on the bar—is a hard gravel bottom, and does not shift.

The country to the north and south, and nearly parallel with the Lake, rises into lofty ranges of primitive and trappean rocks. That to the south lies about six miles from the lake or bay. Native Copper in regular and well defined veins—some of them ten feet wide, with distinct walls of clay and traceable to any distance—have been discovered on this range, and will be opened and worked the coming summer. The conglomerate and sand-stone have the same relative position to the trap that they have on other parts of Lake Superior. There is another range ten miles south from this, and running parallel with it, forming a beautiful valley between, and meandered by the American river,, along the banks of which are meadows of blue joint grass, and well timbered with pine, spruce, maple, birch, red oak and cedar. The country on the north side of the 67 Lake is bold, rugged and mountainous; and the coast from the mouth of the river to the Canada line, and beyond is what a sailor would call iron bound—precipices several hundred feet high, extending along the shore. The water is very deep and but few places where a vessel could anchor. There are three good harbors on this shore, in Minnesota—“Camp Harbor” forty-five miles from the head of the Lake, forming a bay about one mile wide, with an island in front, “Grand Marias” fifty-five miles farther down, is a circular inland bay, three-fourths of a mile in diameter, with a good entrance from the westward—and “Grand Portage Bay” and Island, near the mouth of Pigeon River, and between that river and Fort Williams, in Canada, are several fine bays completely land-locked, with good entrances, deep and spacious inside, and full of siskawit, trout, and sturgeon.

Library of Congress

Isle Royal is visible here, about twenty miles to the south. Pie Island and Thunder Cape rise about one thousand feet above the water, and stand facing each other like the Russians and Allies, now and then throwing several hundred tons of rock from off their bald pates down to the bottom of Lake Superior. All of the streams except Pigeon river, and the river at Fort Williams 68 are small, and fall rapidly from the mountains several hundred feet, in beautiful cascades, some of which are over a hundred feet deep. These streams contain speckled trout of a large size, and weighing sometimes over ten pounds. Numerous small lakes lie inland, around which on beaten trails roam herds of Red Deer, together with rabbits and partridges.

The ranges of mountains are of various kinds of rock, coarse granite of different colors, and stone, grey and red trap, amigdaloyd, greenstone, and slate—the latter sticking up edgewise—with spar veins of the sulphuret of copper and iron from ten to twenty feet wide, some crossing the regular formation of rock, and others running with it. Native copper, also, in smaller veins is found.

DUNN.

A new County, lying on the Chippewa and Red Cedar Rivers, not thickly settled, well watered and generally good soil, having a due proportion of timber, prairie and openings. Hay River, in the northern part of the County, a branch of Red Cedar, has pine upon its banks, and saw mills are now running. Pine is also cut on the Eau Galle. The resources of this County have not yet begun to be developed. 69 Most of the land is yet in the hands of Government, and affords rare chance to th immigrant for investment. Part of the County lies in Willow River and part in La Crosse Land Districts.

Kansas, a new village on Lake Pepin, is the largest place, and already contains a population of 300.

FOND DU LAC.

Library of Congress

Population 24,085; in 1850, 15,511; increase 10,574.

This County lies in the eastern part of the State, and is one of the oldest, if the term old can be applied where all is new. It was incorporated in 1836, but remained under the tutelage of Brown till 1839. Less than fourteen years ago the writer had occasion to address circulars to different portions of the State, the one marked "Fond du Lac," was refused at the Post Office on the ground that there was no Post Office in that County!. It is a beautiful and excellent agricultural County, embracing within itself almost all the products of Wisconsin. It is rolling, diversified with prairies, openings, timber and marsh; and is healthy, prosperous, and fast becoming rich. "As a whole, the soil of Fond du Lac County is not surpassed in fertility by any in the west. There probably is no tract of 70 land of equal extent where less waste surface will be encountered by the agriculturist. The low lands are good meadows, or are the repositories of muck and shell marl, by which the adjoining high lands will be enriched for ages. In point of good building material, this County is liberally supplied with stone, the best of clay for brick, limestone for cement and walls, are every where abundant."

Fond du Lac, the County Seat, is located at the head of Lake Winnebago, and has steamboat communication with all the places on that Lake, and up the Rivers which flow into it. The northern terminus of the Fox River Valley Rail Road is at this point. It is already run to Waupun, about 18 miles, where it will shortly be met by the Milwaukee and Horicon Road. The City possesses a good trade, and its growth has been and still continues to be very rapid. The population of the City and Town is 5,083.

At Waupun, a thriving agricultural village, is located the State Prison. A temporary wooden building was erected in 1851. In 1854, a new stone edifice, intended as the south wing of the whole prison when completed, was built. The size of this wing is 204 by 54 feet, four stories high, capable of receiving 288 prisoners.

Library of Congress

Ripon, another of those magic places which spring into manhood before the geographer can locate them, has, within three years, been built in the town of Ceresco, in the western part of the County. It is a thriving place—has its college edifice, its newspaper, and its innumerable signs of population and enterprise. Brockway College has not yet gone into operation as a college, though its building is erected, and an excellent collegiate school in operation.

There are no public lands in the County.

We are indebted for most of the above facts to an excellent pamphlet entitled a “History of the County of Fond du Lac,” by Martin Mitchell, Esq., who, with commendable enterprise, has put on record the early history of the County, before the facts are forgotten.

GRANT.

Population 23,130; in 1850,16,169; increase 6,961.

This County is in the south-western corner of the State, and one of the oldest. The first settlers, after the Indian traders, located in this County, and its lands were the earliest surveyed and brought into market. In consequence, in accordance with law allowed to on page 11, all the lands, in that County are offered to settlers at 50 cents 72 per acre. There has been, since that law went into effect, a very large sale of lands in that County, and consequently an increase of population. The largest portion of the public lands is in the northern part of the County. The lands are nearly all good, there being less marsh than in any other County in the State.

The first settlers of Grant were attracted there by its richness in mineral wealth. A large amount of lead is sent from this County, but in what quantities, there are no means of ascertaining accurately. In a recent letter, written by Dr. Percival, our State Geologist, who has been for some time a resident of that region, he states that it was difficult to ascertain either the amount of mineral raised, or of wheat grown, information which can only be fully

Library of Congress

obtained by a thorough examination by the census taker, our constitution requiring the census to be taken in 1855. He states further that the amount of produce raised is much larger this year than heretofore, the miner finding agriculture a more sure employment; but that there has been but little grain exported, the whole surplus being required to supply the immigrants into this and the Counties north.

A large portion of Grant County cannot be surpassed by any other portion of the State, either in the richness of the soil or beauty of its scenery. Unfortunately, either a desire for change, or a wish to seek other localities where they can for the present be nearer market, has induced many of the proprietors to offer their lands for sale. It presents, therefore, strong inducements to purchasers who wish to cultivate their own farms, nor is the time far distant when the lands of Grant County will bring a larger price than any other in its neighborhood.

Lancaster is the County Seat. Population, 1,614.

Platteville is a place of the largest business, and has a good Academy established some years since, which is under excellent management. Population of the Village, 1,425.

GREEN.—Population 14,716.

Lying in the southern part of the State, and bordering on Illinois. The County is mostly prairie, with openings, a good agricultural country, whose resources are rapidly developing. Groves of timber are found in various portions; there being quite a heavy growth in the western part. There is but little Government land to be had. The following, from the *Sentinel*, published 74 at Monroe, the County Seat, gives a fair account of the present situation of Green County:

“The resources and true value of Green County are just beginning to be developed. The water power on Sugar River is only beginning to be improved. At Dayton, and Attica in Brooklyn, there are good mills. Sugar River affords excellent mill privileges to that section

Library of Congress

of the country, and to such as are seeking a pleasant and healthy location, we have no hesitation in recommending the northern part of Green County. Improvements are being made there in farms, dwellings, mills, and school-houses; and more than all that, it is being settled with an intelligent, industrious and enterprising people, such as are sure, in due time, to make a country prosperous and wealthy.

“There have been large quantities of mineral raised in it, and there is undoubtedly much more to be obtained when a systematic mode of mining is introduced; but true wealth is in the rich soil, which, when properly cultivated, yields a large remuneration; and as a stock growing County, this is probably not excelled in the State.”

Monroe is the County Seat, near the center of the County, and has a population of 2,120.

75

The Southern Wisconsin passes through the center of the County, and Mineral Point Rail Road through the south-west corner.

IOWA.—Population 14,440.

This is a mineral County, and one of the richest. It has a large trade in lead and copper which centers at Mineral Point. There are few countries abounding in minerals where the soil pays a fair remuneration to the cultivator. Yet the soil of this and the neighboring Counties, is as good and as fruitful as any in Wisconsin. There is no better for Indian corn, and it is not surpassed for other products of the State. The surface is abruptly rolling, well watered, being prairie and openings. There is some good land not yet taken up.

Mineral Point, the County Seat, is the largest and oldest village in that region. It is a thrifty place, the center of a large mineral trade, and has smelting furnaces of lead and copper. It bids fair to be a large place, and will soon have an outlet in the Mineral Point Rail Road, down the Pickatonia to the State line, to unite with the Chicago and Galena at Freeport. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road is to pass along the northern boundary.

JACKSON.

Jackson Country is watered by Black River and its tributaries, which afford abundance of water power. The southern part is mostly prairie—the northern abounds in pine, which is floated down Black River. The land is represented to be of the best quality, and the County is rapidly filling with settlers.

Iron ore is found in abundance, and the mines will soon be worked.

Black River Falls, the Country Seat, has an excellent water power. A large amount of lumber is manufactured yearly at this point, and mills and machine shops are under process of construction, together with rolling mills for the manufacture of iron.

Cataract, on Rathbun Creek, is a small village, has a saw and grist mill, and a Post Office is established there.

JEFFERSON.

Population 26,866; in 1850 15,000; increase 11,866.

This County lies on Rock River, is abundantly watered by that and its numerous braches, which also affords extensive water power. These are improved at Watertown, the best in the County, at Jefferson and at Fort Atkinson. It 77 has but little prairie, and is more heavily timbered than the Southern Counties generally. There is a heavy belt of hard timber occupying most of the towns of Watertown, Farmington, Ixonia, Concord, and Hebron. The soil in the Southern part is inclined to sandy, but is good, and well adapted to the growth of fruit, and the cultivation of those products requiring a warm soil. There are no public lands to any amount in the County.

Watertown, on the northern line of the County, is a flourishing city, the water power there being the best and largest in that portion of the State. Its growth has been steady, and it is the centre of a heavy business. The Milwaukee and Watertown Rail Road is completed to this city. Since the Road has been commenced, Watertown has increased with almost unexampled rapidity, and now stands in population, including the township, second in size in the State, only to Milwaukee. The population of the five wards lying in the County of Jefferson is 6,283.

Fort Atkinson, Jefferson, Aztalan, Palmyra, and Lake Mills are places of activity. No County has so many prosperous villages, which indicates a prosperous country around them.

78

Besides the Watertown Rail Road, this County is traversed by the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the Wisconsin Central, and the Rock River Valley Rail Roads—the Milwaukee and Mississippi and Milwaukee and Watertown being the only ones completed.

KENOSHA.—Population 12,373.

This is one of the oldest and smallest Counties in the State, occupying the south-east corner on Lake Michigan. The County is mostly prairie, under excellent cultivation, and is but a sample of what Wisconsin will be in its manhood, wealthy and prosperous. There are of course no public lands to be obtained.

The Lake Shore Rail Road passes along the Lake, and the Kenosha and Janesville Rail Road is building.

Kenosha, the County Seat, is a prosperous place, and is noted for the enterprise and intelligence of its inhabitants. A large produce export business is done at this port, for which see the table of exports under its appropriate head.—Population 3,879.

KEWAUNEE.

A new and sparsely settled County, extending from Lake Michigan to Green Bay, and occupying 79 the head of the peninsula. Its principal settlement is at the mouth of the Kewaunee, and its principal trade is lumber, which is cut on that stream. There is much Government land in Kewaunee and most of it of a very good quality.

LACROSSE.

La Crosse has recently attracted more attention than other Counties, from the fact of its being on the Western terminus of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail Road. Settlers have been attracted there, because the soil is good, and affords good encouragement to agriculture. Its future prospects for prosperity are founded on the expectation of the advantages to be derived from the opening of the Rail Road above alluded to, and its present situation on the Mississippi, which affords it conveyance for all its surplus products, and its occupying the mouth of Black River, down which the lumber floats to the Mississippi. A lumber field is as sure to make market for produce and merchandise as a New England factory, and is more certain of being an open market at all times.

The village of La Crosse occupies just such a position for trade, which has called in a population rapidly. It is situated on a high, rolling, 80 and somewhat broken prairie, from 25 to 40 feet above high water mark on the Mississippi River. The prairie is six or seven miles long, and three or four wide, with a light sandy soil, well adapted for gardening and the growth of shrubbery. It is situated at the mouth of the La Crosse River, and through the broad valley above the town, also, comes down one of the chutes of the Black River, and this is therefore the natural outlet of both. The place, like many others in the State, lacks a good hotel, and if there ever be another, we are sure travelers will avoid the Mississippi House, at least if they are desirous of decent treatment.

LAFAYETTE.—Population 16,060.

Library of Congress

Lafayette is in the mineral region of Wisconsin and its products are those of the mines. A very large proportion of the lead sent from this State is raised in Lafayette. Though the lands are rich, yet attention has so far been attracted to its minerals, that its agricultural products have been but a small part of its riches. Under the past system of prospecting for lead and copper, the uncertainty attending this branch of industry has turned the attention of the miners to agriculture, and Lafayette will undoubtedly soon show a more rapid increase of wealth and 81 of stable prosperity than has ever attended mineral research. The land is good and mostly occupied. It lies in the Mineral Point land district.

The Mineral Point and the Southern Wisconsin Rail Roads pass through this County.—
Shullsburg is the County Seat.

LA POINTE

Lies on Lake Superior, and embraces a territory about 54 miles square, and the group of islands in the Lake known as the Twelve Aportles. The land is not yet surveyed, and of course not in market. But little is known of the country. The County Seat is on the southwest extremity of Madeline Island, which gives its name to the village and county—"The Point.". La Pointe village is the oldest settlement of the State, not excepting Green Bay. It is the best fishing ground on the whole Lake for trout, siscoette, and white fish, more than a thousand barrels of which are annually packed at this place.

MARATHON

Extends from between towns 26 and 27 north to Michigan, 128 miles in its longest part, and is 42 miles wide. The southern part only is surveyed, though the surveyors are now pushing 82 towards the north. Its principal business is in lumber, and it sends a large amount down the Wisconsin. The soil is not generally good for agriculture, though good farms can be selected. The greater portion of the land is in the hand of Government.

Library of Congress

Wausau is the County Seat, and a flourishing place.

Little Bull Falls, about eight miles below Wausau, is also a prosperous lumbering place, and has in its vicinity some of the best farming lands in that region. All the County is in the Steven's Point land district.

The surveyors, now employed in towns 33 and 34 N. and ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8 E., report a very rugged country, with but a moderate quantity of pine, prevailing timber being birch, hemlock, maple, elm, tamarack, &c. The County is well watered with clear running streams, many small lakes, and occasional beautiful ridges of farming lands. As to the pine lands, on the upper part of the Wisconsin River, a heavy district of the best kind, as yet but little explored, lies on the Eagle branch in towns 37 and 38 N., ranges 8 and 9 E., as yet unsurveyed. This will soon be surveyed and brought into market. It lies on the road from Wausau to Lake Superior, and a 83 settlement there will form a resting place between the two.

From Steven's Point to Virgini Falls, 45 miles, is a good wagon road—from that to Lake Agogebec, 87 miles, is only a trail—from the Lake to Ontonagon, 30 miles, there is also a good wagon road;—making the whole distance from Steven's Point to Ontonagon 132 miles. Efforts are making to have this established as a mail route. It is travelled frequently every year by drovers with herds of cattle. The country from Wausau to Boileaux Rapids is a timbered region, mostly composed of pine and hemlock, with an occasional hard wood ridge of maple, butternut, ash, &c., and the soil good.

The Boileaux Rapids, or Grandfather Bull Falls, is a magnificent series of falls and rapids for about four miles, with bold, rocky banks. The river is quite narrow, and navigation with rafts is rendered impossible by large numbers of immense boulders the whole length of the fall. The whole fall is about 75 feet. This may, therefore, fairly be called the head of navigation of the Wisconsin.

MARQUETTE.—Population 14,824.

Named after the first voyager of the Fox River, who gave the name to the place now occupied 84 by the village of St. Marie. It has not been settled a great length of time, but is fast gathering together the signs of thrift and population. There is still much good land not occupied. It is of excellent quality, and has near communication to market. The Fox is navigated by steamboats to Berlin, to which place the Milwaukee and Horicon Rail Road is rapidly hastening. It is a County well watered, consisting mainly of openings, the soil rich, the inhabitants enterprising, and the County beautiful.

Marquette has increased very rapidly since 1850. It then had 8,642, and has had the whole of Waupacca County taken from it. The Horicon Rail Road, soon to be opened to Berlin, will give the whole County a new impetus, and must render Berlin a center for a large and productive region.

Montello, on the Fox, at the mouth of the Montello River, and Dartford, at the outlet of Green Lake, are both thriving places.

MANITOWOC.—Population 13,050.

This County is situated on Lake Michigan and is at present the most northern County on the Lake, at whose ports any business is done. It is heavily timbered, and does a large business 85 in pine lumber. There are several large saw mills on the Manitowoc River. Much of the land is yet in the hands of the Government, and is of a superior quality. It is well watered, produces good wheat, and its numerous streams furnish abundance of power.

Manitowoc, at the mouth of Manitowoc River, is the principal place of business, and is well located for future growth and prosperity. A rail road is chartered to run from this place to Menasha, at the foot of Lake Winnebago, is now building, and will be completed at a time

Library of Congress

not far in the future. The Green Bay and Lake Shore Rail Road diverges from the Lake to Green Bay at this point.

Twin Rivers is another thriving port, also engaged in the lumber trade, six miles north-east of Manitowoc.

This County lies in the Green Bay land district—office at Menasha.

MONROE.—Population 2,151.

Formed out of La Crosse in 1854. It is watered by the heads of the Kickapoo, La Crosse and Lemonwier Rivers. Forests of pine are about the sources of the Kickapoo, which are yet scarcely broken in upon. The settlements are few and small, and the land mostly unsold. 86 There is much good furming land, though most of it is of light soil, and will be rejected till other lands are occupied. It lies in the La Crosse land district.

Sparta, the County Seat, at the junction of Beaver Creek and La Crosse River, 30 miles from La Crosse, contains a population of about 700, and is still rapidly increasing. It has a good water power, and like all other new places, schools, public houses, stores &c., are there.

Jackson, on the Lemonwier, has been but recently laid out, and has a valuable mill privilege, in which the proprietor is erecting saw mills, white pine abounding in its vicinity.

MILWAUKEE.—Population 46,067.

Is one of the smallest Counties, and depends upon its commerce more than its agriculture or manufacturers. It has been densely wooded with hard timber, and at least one half of its surface is yet covered with it. Every foot of public land is of course long since taken up, and the majority of the farms are small and well tilled.

Library of Congress

Milwaukee, the County Seat, is the largest city in the State, and through this port a great part of the exports and imports pass. From it lead out the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road, now completed to Madison, with a branch 87 to Janesville—the Watertown, completed to Watertown, and partly graded to Columbus, to be continued to Portage or some other point on the Wisconsin—the La Crosse and Milwaukee, running to Hartford and nearly completed to Beaver Dam—and the Lake shore from Chicago to Milwaukee. Other Roads, either tributary to these or independent lines, are under way, which is fast rendering this city the centre of a large Rail Road system. No place in the west has combined so completely, healthiness of location, abundant water power, facilities of manufacture, and equal agricultural lands in its immediate vicinity.

A larger amount of wheat, by 360,000 bushels, was shipped from this port during 1854 than from any other port on the Lakes, and this difference will be increased during 1855 by over 1,000,000 bushels. The wheat of Wisconsin is from 3 to 5 cents more per bushel than that raised farther south, on account of its superior quality, which fact will always secure to this port the pre-eminence of being the largest wheat shipping one in the west.

A tabular statement will show more clearly the manufacturers of the city and the foundation of the prosperity of Milwaukee. For the amount 88 of its commerce, see the tables under the head of commercial statistics.

MANUFACTURES.

Articles. Value.

Ale and Beer, 47,207 bbls, \$31,231 50

Axes, (1 manufactory,) 4,000 00

Beadsteads and Wood Turning, 30,500 00

Library of Congress

Brooms, (1 manufactory,) 5,67 00

Barrels, (Flour, packing and Whiskey, 105,310 00

Book Binding, &c., 14,500 00

Boots and Shoes, 165,400 00

Bread and Crackers, 48,524 00

Billiard Tables, 30,350 00

Burr Mill Stones, 10,000 00

Brick, (16,500,000,) 115,500 00

Clothing, 487,000 00

Cabinet making, 17,386 00

Confectionary, 3,703 00

Carriages, [1 manufactory in operation months,] 6,000 00

Camphene and Burning Fluid, 15,472 95

Caps, Furs, &c., 25,234 00

Daguerrean Artists' work, 12,000 00

Drugs Paints, Inks, Medicines, &c., 15,000 00

Engraving and Lithographing, 8,000 00

Library of Congress

Flour, 910,000 00

Farina, 4,500 00

Gun Factories and Brass Turning, 7,200 00

glue, [1 Factory,] 4,200 00

Gloves and Mittens, 3,700 00

Gas, [quantity received from Gas Works, but not value,] 8,803863 cubic feet, estimated
30,813 52

Iron Fire Proof Safes, [1 Factory in operation 6 months, 5,150 00

Jewelry, 7,800 00

Lime, [29,000 bbls.] 14,127 00

Linseed Oil, [1 Factory, 40 bbls,] 1,232 00

Locomotives, 49,000 00

Matches, [1 manufactory,] 22,891 00

Marble Cutting, [1 yard,] 4,500 00

Manufactured Machinery, Stationary Engines, Boilers and other castings, 275,000 00

Miscellaneous articles not enumerated, 300,000 00

Planed Lumber, Sash, Doors ad Blinds, 94,000 00

89

Library of Congress

Piano Fertes, 10,000 00

Pails and Tubs, [1 manufactory] 20,000 00

Pure Spirits, Cordials, &c., 7,887 00

Planes, &c., 1,500 00

Paper, [1 manufactory,] 50,000 00

Ploughs, 4,500 00

Printing, News and Job Work, 100,000 00

Root Beer, Pop, &c., 5,000 00

Railroad Car Wheels and Axels, 18,000 00

Stoves and Hollow Ware, 18,000 00

Saleratus, [150 tons.] 15,000 00

Soap and Candles, [23,750 boxes,] 98,652 00

Stone and Earthern Ware, 15,000 00

Sheepskins, Morocco, &c., 33,000 00

Starch, [1 Factory,] 7,500 00

Ship Building, 136,976 00

Tanning Hides and Skins, 77,000 00

Library of Congress

Threshing Machines, 35,750 00

Tobacco and Cigars, 56,500 00

Trunks, Harnesses and Saddlery, 55,100 00

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Manufacturers, 100,000 00

Umbrellas, &c., 800 00

Vinegar, [5,000 bbls,] 25,000 00

Woolen Goods and Woolen Yarn, 24,148 62

Wagons, Trucks, &c., 58,886 00

Whiskey, [19,327 bbls,] 265,147 00

Window Shades, 2,300 00

Wire Screening, 5,000 00

Total, \$4,633,712 96

To show the growth of Milwaukee, we copy the following from the Green Bay *Intelligencer* published in 1835:

“The Milwaukee country is attracting much attention. A settlement has commenced ear its mount; and there can be no doubt it will be much visited during the coming season by northern emigrants, and by all who fear the billious fevers and other diseases of more southern 90 latitudes. Two or three young man from the State of New York have commenced the erection of the *saw mill* on the first rapid, about three miles above the mouth of the Milwaukee river.”

The population of the city in 1850 was 20,025. In 1855 30,149, increase in five years 10,123.

OCONTO.—Population 1,502.

This is another of those large Counties partly surveyed, extending along Green Bay and Michigan, and occupying a certain unknown and almost unexplored, extent. It is well watered, and possesses extensive water powers and several navigable streams, at present but little used except for floating down pine lumber, now nearly the only riches of the County. It is sparsely settled, most of it yet unsurveyed, and the land for agricultural purposes is said to be very poor; yet there are undoubtedly good farming lands to be found, and its facilities for reaching market will soon induce a heavy population. A steamer runs from Green Bay up the Oconto, and from Oshkosh up the Wolf, nearly to the southern line of the County. Nearly the whole of Oconto is in the Menasha land district, one range being in the Stevens Point.

91

A new Post Office has been established at Pensaukie, a prosperous lumber station on the Oconto, about 20 miles from Green Bay, and is on the route of the Green Bay, Menomonee and Lake Superior mail.

OUTAGAMIE—Population 4,940.

Lies on the Lower Fox and Wolf Rivers, and has a combination of advantages, in water power, navigable streams, and excellent land, not excelled by any other County in the State. Some few years since, through the munificence of Mr. Lawrence, of Boston, an institution of learning was endowed, and located at Appleton, then covered with the forest and without a resident. In 1848 there were few settlers in Outagamie County except on the River. By a judicious selection of the site, and by improvement of the largest and best water power in the State, Appleton has sprung up to a village of about 1500 inhabitants,

Library of Congress

while the whole County has kept nearly equal pace with the village. There is much good land still unoccupied in the County, but as this, with Waushara and Waupacca Counties are the favorite resort of immigrants, this land will not long remain in market. By some returns made this year, from the towns of Ellington and Kaukauna, 92 the yield of wheat is about 30 bushels to the acre. This wheat is of a superior quality to that grown in the southern part of the State.

Appleton the County Seat, contains 1,477 inhabitants at the census in June 1855, situated on Fox River, in the very heart of the most beautiful, healthful, fertile and rapidly settling portion of the Fox River Valley, and is 27 miles from Green Bay, 6 by water navigation, and 5 by plank road from Lake Winnebago. It is also connected by plank road with Green Bay, and a plank road is being built which will connect it with the Wolf and Upper Wisconsin Rivers. It is the principal point of trade for a large part of Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago and Waupacca Counties, and its manufacturing, mechanical and merchantile business already exceeds a quarter of a million of dollars per year. Its water power is the most immense in its extent and value to be found in the State, and is being rapidly used and improved by mills, manufactories and machinery. In the distance of one mile, the aggregate fall of water is 44 fee. Its University, under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is considered the handsomest public edifice in Wisconsin. It is under efficient management; and, during the last collegiate 93 year, numbered over 300 pupils. Its public schools would reflect honor on many an older town. The population is chiefly American, and is noted throughout the west for Temperance, Morality, Intelligence and Enterprise. The country around Appleton is rich and fertile, and destined to be densely settled by a farming population.

To the enterprise and vigor of the *Crescent*, a journal published in Appleton, in calling attention to the resources of Outagamie, the County owes much.

OZAUKEE.—Population 12,977.

Library of Congress

A Lake County, lying next Milwaukee on the north. It is small, containing but eight towns. Most of the farms of this County are small, and by this sub-division, they have been brought to a high degree of cultivation. Ozaukee is the principal port.

PIERCE.—Population 1,548.

A new County, lying on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the St. Croix. It has so far attracted but little attention. The country is represented to be good in some portions for agriculture. On the Eau Galle River, pine is cut, and a number of saw mills in operation. Pierce County is well 94 watered, and has numerous mill sites yet unimproved. The land is mostly unsold. Some portions are not well watered. This County is in the Willow River land district, the office for which is not Hudson.

Prescott at the mouth of the St. Croix is a beautiful and thriving place, and we think will be the largest, not only in that County, but in the whole county between La Crosse and Lake Superior.

POLK.

This County comprises the northern part of the old County of St. Croix, and embraces an area of territory of about 2,600 square miles. But a very small portion of the county has been settled, a large portion of good farming and timber lands being yet in possession of Government. The general characteristics of the southern part are about the same as the rest of the St. Croix Valley, there being however, more wood and pine lands than in Pierce or St. Croix Counties. There is not so much prairie, but the country is more diversified having timber, prairie and openings all over the southern part.

The central portion of the County, for the space of about one hundred square miles is nearly 95 covered with heavy timber, consisting mostly of maple, butternut, and oak,

Library of Congress

watered by countless numbers of small lakes, full of fish. The region affords ample scope for the lovers of angling, in the abundance of trout, and other fish.

PORTAGE.

Portage County lies on the Wisconsin River and its branches, and is almost exclusively engaged in lumbering, its whole supplies, till within a year or two, being drawn from below. —Settlers have gone in during 1854 and '5, who have selected farms, and will soon bring their produce to market. For many years, the business at the lumbering depots will make a ready market for all the produce of the County. The land is not as good for agriculture as most of the other Counties, though there are locations for farms which cannot be surpassed. The Wisconsin Pinery is one of the oldest in the State, it having been surveyed, and timber cut for about ten years, yet the population has probably doubled during the last year.

For the past year the attention of settlers has been directed to lands on the numerous streams entering the Wisconsin River, and a very large accession has been made to the population, of 96 enterprising farmers, who are sure speedily to meet their reward.

Stevens Point, is the largest place, having a population in June, of 833. It is well situated on the Wisconsin River, and will probably always be the center of the lumber trade for that region. The Land Offices for this district are located here.

Plover, seven miles from Stevens Point is the County Seat, having about 300 inhabitants.

Conant's Rapids is a thriving village.

RACINE.—Population 20, 667.

Is one of the small, and old settled counties, lying in the south-eastern part of the State, and one of the most densely populated. It is prairie interspersed with openings, with some heavy timber in the northern part. It is gently undulating in surface, and well watered.

Library of Congress

All the public lands are taken up. The County is improved and highly cultivated, and the farms of Racine will bear comparison with those in any other part of the State. It is a good grazing and stock growing County.

Racine is the County Seat, and the Lake port, beautifully located at the mouth of Root River, which the enterprise of its citizens have converted into a good harbor. The Racine Rail Road 97 passes into the country west to Beloit, and is now running about 20 miles. The Lake Shore Rail Road also passes through Racine. A plank road also reaches back to Delevan. Racine College, under the care of the Episcopal Church, is located here. Population of the city 8044.

ROCK—Population 31,364.

Lies on both sides of Rock River, and is bounded on the south by Illinois. It is mostly prairie and openings, there being no heavy timber. The prairies are more extensive than in other sections, Rock Prairie being the largest in the State. The soil is exceedingly rich, especially in the valley of the Rock. The eastern part is not as well watered as other portions. It is a thickly settled county. Janesville is the County Seat, and the fifth city in size in the State, many routes of travel centering there. Beloit, in the southern part is a flourishing village, having water power on the Rock River and Turtle Creek. It is the location of Beloit College, a well endowed and flourishing institution, under the charge of the Wisconsin and Illinois Convention of Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road passes through the northern part of Rock, having 98 a branch from Milton to Janesville, which is ultimately to be continued west to the Mississippi, as the Wisconsin Southern. Rock River Valley Rail Road from the State line up the River. Beloit and Madison, now running about 18 miles from Beloit. Racine, having its terminus at Beloit, and the Kenosha and Janesville Road.

RICHLAND.

Library of Congress

This is strictly an agricultural County, lying on the north side of the Wisconsin River. It is well watered and well timbered, but not yet densely populated. The channels of immigration are up the Mississippi on the west, and up the Wisconsin on the east, and Richland has failed to receive the attention it deserves. There is yet much good land not occupied, and at no very distant day, it will command a good price. The face of the country is rolling, sometimes rising into high bluffs. The County is mostly timbered, with maple, walnut, oak and pine, interspersed with prairies. The water is soft, and abounds in fish. Lead and copper have been found in the southern part and marble on Bear Creek.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road passes along the southern boundary of the County, 99 and will be the means of developing its resources very rapidly, by facilitating the means of communication of travel and of immigration. Richland, at the mouth of Pine River on the Wisconsin, is the principal village. Richland Centre contains a flouring and grist mill, several stores, taverns &c., and is the County Seat.

Richland County is in the Mineral Point land district, except four towns in the north-west corner.

SAUK.—Population 13,644.

This County lies on the north and west of the Wisconsin River. The soil north of the Baraboo River is rich and well adapted to agriculture. From the Baraboo, south, extending to the Wisconsin, rise the Wisconsin River Bluffs, precipitous and stony, probably the highest lands in the State. The soil on the bluffs is good, though stony, and from its position the land will never be held in high estimation for agricultural purposes. The rest of the County is forest, openings and prairies. Some portions are level, while others are rolling and hilly, presenting as great a variety as any other portion of the State. Considerable pine is cut on the Upper Baraboo. There is much good land unoccupied. The County has not made the progress for four or 100 five years past which many other Counties have. Baraboo, on the Baraboo River, is the County Seat, and a place of some

Library of Congress

business. It has a good water power, which has lain unimproved for two or three years, but arrangements are now being made to use it. Reedsburg is rapidly improving, many new buildings having been erected the present season. Hamilton is a new village,. Delton and Newport are both thriving places. Delton about one and a half miles from the Wisconsin River, on Dell Creek,—Newport at the mouth of the Creek on both sides of the Wisconsin.

Prairie du Sac is on Sac Prairie, on the Wisconsin, the most beautiful village site in the State.

Devil Lake in the Bluffs, is a natural curiosity. Its banks are steep and rocky, rising from 150 to 200 feet. Its waters have no outlets, are clear, abounding in fish, and its depth has never been ascertained.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Rail Road follows up the north-east side of the Wisconsin River, and crosses into this County at Newport, a thriving village, where a dam is soon to be thrown across the river, which will make an excellent water power.

101

The County is in the Mineral Point land district.

SHEBOYGAN—Population 20,391.

Lies on Lake Michigan, 50 miles north of Milwaukee. It is heavily timbered with oak, maple, ash, hickory and pine. The soil is light, inclining in some parts to sand, but is productive, and raises wheat of the best quality. Sheboygan wheat bears a higher price than that raised farther south. The population is American, German and Dutch. The *Nieusbode*, the only Dutch paper, with but one exception, published in the United States, is printed here. A plank road extends from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac. There is but little public land in market. It is in the Menasha land district, except the southern tier of towns, which is in the Milwaukee.

Sheboygan, the principal place, is on the Lake Shore, and is the principal port of shipment for a large back country. For its exports and imports see the appropriate article.

SHAWAUNAW.

A County formed two years since, and not wholly in market. The land is good, high, and the climate healthy. It is timbered with pine, 102 but is also a good agricultural County. Much of the pine cut is floated down the Wolf to Lake Shawaunaw. A large business has been done by these streamers during the Summers of 1854 and '5, which indicates an increase of population and business in that region. Shawaunaw, at the outlet of the Lake of the same name, is the County Seat.

The County is in the Menasha land district.

ST. CROIX.—Population, 2,040.

Is on the lower part of St. Croix River, and is one of those Counties toward which the tide of immigration is now setting. It has all the varieties of surface, gently rolling, with prairie, openings, timber, hard and pine. Its present principal export is pine lumber. For agricultural purposes, the land bordering on Willow and Apple Rivers, seem to have the preference, at least most of the lands purchased by actual settlers are selected there.

It is said that about 2500 men will be employed in the St. Croix Pineries during this winter (1855 and '6.). Pineries all over the State give some employment to many young men, who come to the State seeking a location, or who prefer to earn something during the winter season, after the location is made.

103

Hudson is the County Seat, and contains the land office for the Willow River land district. It is a pleasant and thriving village, on Lake St. Croix, six miles below Stillwater, (in Minnesota) eighteen east of St. Paul, and twenty-two above the foot of the Lake. It

Library of Congress

possesses very decided commercial advantages, and is fast rising into importance. It has a large and increasing intercourse with St. Louis and other river cities. Its present population is about 1000.

TREMPELEAU.

Made out of Buffalo, in 1854. Its name is derived from the French name of a small hill in the Mississippi River. It is watered by the Trempeleau River and its branches, the Mississippi and Black Rivers passing along its bounds. It contains about twenty townships, most of which is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes. Already settlements have been made in the southern part, and fine tracts of Government land now remain unoccupied, which hold out inducements to immigrants seeking a home.

Monteville is a little village, at an excellent landing on the Mississippi. Galesville is the County Seat.

Trempeleau is in the La Crosse land district.

104

WASHINGTON.—Population 18,897.

Washington lies a short distance from Lake Michigan, Ozaukee being between. It was originally heavily timbered with oak, maple, beach, hickory, &c., but much of it has been cleared. It is an agricultural County exclusively, and the farms are small, as they are mostly in all the heavily timbered Counties. Its progress has been rapid, and many of the original German settlers have become wealthy. Many, during the past year, have become uneasy, and in the true spirit of "breaking up," have sold their farms and "gone west." Their places have been quickly taken, and the change has brought in a more intelligent and enterprising people. The population consists principally of German and Irish immigrants.

Library of Congress

West Bend is the County Seat. Barton, about one mile from West Bend, on the Milwaukee River, has an excellent water power, and mills.

The Lac Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. passes through the south western part.

WAUKESHA.—Population 24,012.

Lies next West of Milwaukee, and was originally a part of it. The face of the country is rolling, rising in the north-west part to high 105 table land. East of Fox River is heavy timber, west, openings with a few small prairies. There is considerable marsh land, but no more than is needed for hay meadows. The marshes in this and most other portions of the State can generally be drained, and will eventually become rich meadows. The lands are nearly all good, and well cultivated. Summit, in the north-west part, contains some of the best farms in the State. It is well watered with streams and lakes, and has many good water powers.

Waukesha, near the centre, is the County Seat. It has a good water power, and is the location of Carroll College, under the charge of the Presbyterians. This institution has a fine stone building, is fully officered, and has a well qualified corpse of instructors. Its prospects are fair, and is intended by its friends, that it shall not be inferior to any college in the west.

Oconomowoc, on the Milwaukee and Watertown Rail Road, is a flourishing place, and does a large business.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the Milwaukee and Watertown Rail Roads, both in operation, pass through the whole length of the County. There is also a charter for a Rail Road from Waukesha down the Fox River.

106

WALWORTH,—Population 22,662.

Having good farming lands, was rapidly settled at an early day. The north part of the County is rolling, being openings, interspersed with small prairies and well watered, and dotted with numberless little lakes: The south-western part has more prairies, and they are of greater extent. The water-falls are numerous, but not sufficient to create any great power, but enough in all parts of the County, for mills. The soil is of an excellent quality, and well cultivated, and it is considered one of the richest Counties in the State. Elkhorn, the County Seat, is located in the geographical centre, and is a beautiful place. Whitewater, the only depot of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road in Walworth, is the largest place, and of some importance as a market for the surrounding country. Delavan and Geneva are good sized villages.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi—the Kenosha and Beloit—the Racine—the Wisconsin Central and the Rock River Valley Rail Roads all pass for a great or less distance through this Country. The Racine and Janesville Plank Road has its western terminus at Delavan.

107

WAUSHARA.—Population 5,541.

In its general features, is similar to Marquette, of which it formed a part till 1851. It is rapidly increasing in population, having abundance of water power, and the County generally being excellent land and well watered. It is but a few years since it was known as the "Indian Lands," now receiving a population which will soon develop its resources. It holds out strong inducements to the immigrant, in the excellent combination of wood, openings, water, &c.

Wautoma, on the head waters of White River is the County Seat. It has a good water power and machinery is driven by it, now employed in the manufacture of plows, chairs, &c.

Fox River passes through the south-east corner of the County, on which steamboats run to Berlin in Marquette, which lies nearly on the line of the two Counties, and is practically a market for Waushara also. The Milwaukee and Horicon Rail Road is now building to Berlin, and its charter continues it to Stevens Point, through the centre of the County.

There is abundance of good public land yet to be had. It is partly in the Menasha, but mostly in the Stevens Point land district.

108

WAUPACCA

Is a new County, lying north of the Fox River, which, four or five years since, was almost entirely uninhabited. The land along the Fox is of superior quality. The whole County is said to be excellent, and the combination of water, timber and prairie in almost every part, render it attractive to the immigrant. In some parts the soil is inclined to be sandy, but productive. Some of the best pine is cut in Waupacca. Good government land is yet to be had in abundance.

Weyauwega, on the Waupacca River, a few miles above its mouth, has grown rapidly within the past year, and is very neatly and compactly built. Its business arises from its manufacture of lumber. It seems to have before it the prospect of a large growth, being situated on the west bend of the Wolf River, and commanding the trade of a large region of country. Gills Landing, two and a half miles below the village is the landing for boats.

Waupacca the County Seat, 11 miles above Weyauwega, on the Waupacca River, is quite a village, has its flouring and saw mills, mechanic shops, &c. Roads are opening in every direction, and but a few years will pass before a Rail Road will be passing through the County, and it will then take its place among the *older* brethren. Several other villages are springing up in various favorable locations.

Library of Congress

The Wolf River, through this County, is navigated by steam boats, which run from Oshkosh to New London. A plank road is building from Appleton to the Wolf River.

The western range of towns is in the Stevens Point land district, the rest in the Green Bay.

WINNEBAO—Population 17,436.

Is on the west side of the Lake of the same name, and from its location, has the best advantage of inland commerce of any County in Wisconsin. Into this Lake flows the Fox, the largest and most easily navigated river in the State. The Wolf, the main stream instead of the Upper Fox, is also navigable for a great distance, and the increased business prophecies a large trade to centre around Lake Winnebago. The soil of the County is excellent; the eastern part, along the Lake Shore, is heavily timbered; the western, prairie and openings. The region along the Fox is marsh, extending from half to two miles back, and in no case, in its whole course through the County, has it high banks on 110 both sides, except at Oshkosh. There is some Government land not yet taken.

Oshkosh is the County Seat, and the largest place in the State north of Fond du Lac. It is near the mouth of the Fox, and well situated to command a large trade. Several steam saw mills are located here, and along the Lake Shore employed in manufacturing lumber from logs floated down the Wolf.

Winneconne, on the Wolf, at the only crossing place, on account of the marsh, has a good bridge for crossing, and is a growing village.

Neenah and Menasha, on opposite sides of the Fox, at its outlet, are both places of note, and flourishing. The Fox is here divided into two streams, by Doty's Island, on both sides of which are falls, creating good and abundant power, which are partly improved for manufacturing purposes. The Fox River Improvement has its lower terminus at Menasha. This improvement consists in building canals around some of the rapids, and by creating

slack water above them, thus rendering the whole stream navigable from Lake Winnebago to Green Bay.

The Green Bay district land office is at Menash, and the whole of Winnebago County is in that district.

111

THE UNSURVEYED PORTION OF WISCONSIN.

The portion of Wisconsin not yet surveyed, lies mostly north of the line between 30 and 31 north, and east of range 5 west; and north of 36 north and west of 4 west; and covers an area of about 14,500 square miles. This, together with about 4000 miles already surveyed, is almost entirely without inhabitants. The Indian titles have nearly all been extinguished, and only the remnants of the tribes make this vast area their hunting grounds. Most of these lands area but imperfectly known, having been visited only by hunters, and Indian traders, except on the few trails indicated in the body of this work.

“Where the waters of the Maskeag (marshy) and Chippewa Rivers interlock, is a vast track, sloping gently to the north, full of tamarack and cedar swamps, and lakes and marshes, of little or no practical value, unless it be in future for its pines. These waters, which take their rise in the same swamps with the Wisconsin and Montreal Rivers, are in a region more elevated 112 and rolling, with some ridges of good soil. The best soil is on the mountain ridges and slopes. The low grounds are generally swampy and covered with thickets of tamerack, birch, white cedar, balsam, and spruce, and occasionally pine. Higher up the slopes, and on the summit the prevailing timber is surgar maple of a strong, heavy growth, a few yellow birch and pine interspersed. The sugar tree soil is always good.

"The mountain ranges are bountifully supplied with springs, rivulets, and creeks of the purest water. Roads may be made along the ridges; the climate cannot be surpassed for health, and about one third of the Muskeag River can be occupied by men who till the soil."

Some good arable land is found on the lower Menomonee, in Oconto County, but farther up the river the country becomes rocky and wild and will not be sought at present for agricultural purposes.

113

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN, 1855.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY SEX AND COLOR.

White Males. White Females. Col'r'd Males. Col'r'd Females. Total. Adams 3,741 3,123 2 2 6,865 Bad Ax 2,548 2,267 5 3 4,823 Brown 3,522 3,137 5 5 6,699 Buffalo 514 318 832 Calumet 1,833 1,704 47 47 3,631 Chippewa 563 251 6 18 838 Clark 153 69 2 8 232 Columbia 9,460 8,500 10 5 17,965 Crawford 1,769 1,528 13 13 3,323 Dane 20,509 17,163 24 18 37,714 Dodge 18,041 15,873 15 11 34,540 Door 555 284 739 Douglas 291 93 1 385 Dunn 1,125 425 1,550 Fond du Lac 13,116 11,628 22 18 24,784 Grant 12,279 10,804 18 14 23,175 Green 7,769 6,958 14,727 Iowa 8,119 7,042 27 17 15,205 Jackson 678 420 1,098 Jefferson 14,278 12,500 6 5 26,869 Kewaunee 683 426 1,109 Kenosha 6,523 5,350 19 5 12,397 La Crosse 2,171 1,728 4 1 3,904 La Fayette 8,593 7,474 8 9 16,064 114 La Pointe 264 183 2 447 Manitowoc 7,156 5,873 6 3 13,043 Marathon 1,084 342 1 1,427 Marquette 7,868 6,962 1 14,837 Milwaukee 24,412 21,784 36 33 46,265 Monroe 1,301 1,106 2,407 Oconto 1,039 457 2 3 1,501 Outagamie 2,716 2,194 2 2 4,914 Ozaukee 6,714 6,253 4 2 12,973 Pierce 991 718 6 5 1,720 Polk 362 185 547 Portage 3,320 1,827 2 2 5,151 Racine 10,638 9,772 39 24 20,673 Richland 3,013 2,554 6 11 5,584 Rock 16,957 14,354 28 25 31,364 St. Croix 1,189 851 1 2,040 Sauk 7,291 6,315 7 1 13,644 Shawaunaw 153 101 254 Sheboygan 10,683 9,700 1 7 20,391 Trempeleau 288 105 493 Walworth 12,050 10,607 5 1 22,662 Washington 10,005 8,889 3 18,897 Waukesha 12,678 11,288 24 22 24,012 Waupacca 2,379 2,057 1 4,437 Waushara 2,924 2,616 1 5,541 Winnebago 9,420 7,985 20 14 17,439 Total. 296,258 255,063 431 357 552,109

In the above table the County of Dunn, the Towns of Linden in Adams, Pulaski in Iowa, and Amherst and Grand Rapids in Portage are estimated.

COMPARISON OF POPULATION IN 1850 AND 1855.

1850. 1855. Inc. Adams 187 6,868 6,681 Brown 6,215 6,699 Door Brown 739 Kewaunee Brown 1,109 Oconto Brown 1,501 Outagamie Brown 4,914 Shawanaw Brown 254 15,870 Calumet 1,743 3,631 1,888 Chippewa 615 838 Buffalo Chippewa. 832 Dunn Chippewa. 1,550 Trempeleau Chippewa. 493 Clark Chippewa. 232 3,330 Columbia 9,565 1,965 8,400 Crawford 2,498 3,323 Bad Ax Crawford. 4,823 Jackson Crawford. 1,098 La Crosse Crawford. 3,904 Monroe Crawford. 2,407 13,057 Dane 16,630 37,714 21,048 Dodge 19,138 34,540 15,402 Fond du Lac 14,510 24,784 10,274 Grant 16,198 23,175 6,977 Green 8,566 14,727 6,161 Iowa 9,52 15,205 5,683 Jefferson 15,317 26,869 11,552 116 Kenosha 10,734 12,397 1,663 La Fayette 11,531 16,064 4,533 La Pointe 489 447 Douglas La Pointe 385 343 Manitowoc 3,702 13,043 9,341 Marathon 508 1,427 919 Marquette 8,041 14,837 Waushara Marquette 5,541 12,231 Milwaukee 31,077 46,265 15,188 Portage 1,250 5,151 3,901 Racine 14,973 20,673 5,700 Richland 903 5,584 4,681 Rock 20,750 31,364 10,614 St. Croix 624 2,040 Pierce St. Croix 1,720 Polk St. Croix 547 3,683 Sauk 4,371 13,614 9,243 Sheboygan 8,379 20,391 12,012 Walworth 17,862 22,662 4,800 Washington 19,485 18,897 Ozaukee Washington 12,973 12,385 Waukesha 19,258 24,012 4,754 Winnebago 10,167 17,439 Waupacca Winnebago 4,437 11,709 Total 305,391 552,109 246,718

Note. —The population affixed to each County, differs in some instances from the Tables. The census returns were not completed till this work was nearly through the press, and the Tables only are from the official reports.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

Milwaukee 30,449

Madison, 8,664

Watertown, 8,526

Library of Congress

Racine, 8,044

Janesville, 7,018

Fond du Lac, 4,230

Beloit, 4,246

Oshkosh, 4,118

Kenosha, 3,897

Sheboygan, 3,630

Mineral Point, 2,328

Manitowoc, 2,165

Portage, 2,062

Waukesha, 1,818

Green Bay, 1,644

Appleton, 1,474

Platteville, 1,424

Menasha, 1,264

Ozaukee, 1,174

Neenah, 1,074

Library of Congress

Stevens Point, 833

Elkhorn. 733

Oconomowoc, 605

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Beaver Dam, 3,003

Whitewater, 2,616

Potosi, 2,602

Sheboygan Falls, 2,313

Jefferson, 2,456

Berlin, 2,229

Hazel Green, 2,181

Monroe, 2,120

Shullsburg, 2,135

Geneva, 2,135

Two Rivers, 1,852

Columbus, 1,620

Lancaster, 1,614

Library of Congress

Hudson, 1,656

Baraboo, 1,586

Prescott, 841

MAP PUBLICATION OFFICE, 165 East Water Street, (Up Stairs.) MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

SILAS CHAPMAN PUBLISHES THE FOLLOWING LIST OF MAPS:

CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAP OF WISCONSIN—Embracing all the recent Surveys to the present time. Scale 10 miles to the inch. In covers for the pocket, and mounted on rollers.

LAPHAM'S SECTIONAL MAP OF WISCONSIN—Scale 6 miles to the inch, containing the same surveys as above, but is more minute in giving the localities of Villages and Post offices. In covers and on rollers.

These are the only Sectional Maps of Wisconsin published. They are not made up of information collected from facts already published, but are derived from original sources. They are the only Maps sold in Wisconsin or Chicago. The uniform testimony in that city is that no other Maps can be sold there. All the additions to the Maps of the Northwest, of this State, published in New York, are copied from these. So servile has been this copying, that when errors have been made they have been most faithfully copied.

LAPHAM'S GEOLOGICAL MAP OF WISCONSIN—This is the only Geological Map of the State published. The well known accuracy of Mr. Lapham, is a sure guarantee of its correctness.

CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF MILWAUKEE, WAUKESHA, RACINE, KENOSHA, AND HALF OF WALWORTH—Scale 2 miles to the inch exhibiting

Library of Congress

the Prairies Meadows, Roads, Railroads built and chartered. Villages, Post-offices, &c., &c., being a complete and perfect Topographical Map. No counting-room or family should be without this Map.

2

CHAPMAN'S SECTIONAL MAP OF MINNESOTA—This Map has been in preparation since last Winter and no pains has been spared to make it accurate. All the information has been drawn from original sources, and the surveys on this Map have never been published.

Surveyor General's Office, Dubuque, May 11.

I am very glad you are about to publish a Map of Minnesota. Such an one is very much needed, as there is none in existence that has been taken from the surveys, and therefore no one relies on them. Thos. S. Nairn.

CHAPMAN'S HAND BOOK OF WISCONSIN—New edition, representing Wisconsin as it now is, giving a general view of the State, its resources, public lands, education, routes of travel, commercial and agricultural statistics with an account of each County, giving the quality of the land the amount of such now in market, its inducements for settlers, &c. This little work has received the approbation of the press of the State, has been recommended by European journals, and has become the standard book of reference for Wisconsin.

"I am indebted to you for a copy of your Hand Book of Wisconsin. It is a multum in parvo—a valuable compilation of facts in convenient form for reference." [From Rev. A. L. Chapin, Prest. Beloit College.

The above are published only by the subscriber, to whom all orders must be addressed. They can also be obtained from the Booksellers in this city and country.

Library of Congress

I am Agent for Pelton's series of Outline Maps, for the use of Schools. Sets of six Maps for \$25, or any single Map for \$5 furnished to order.

Maps of other publishers always on hand. I have a good assortment of Maps of the Western States, United States, Europe, The World, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, &c. Sheet Maps, Charst, &c. furnished to Pedlars.

Strangers in the city are respectfully invited to make themselves free to any information they may wish from the various Maps in my establishment, free of charge.

3

JOHN COLGATE, Dealer in English, French, German and American Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, &c.

ALL ARTICLES ARE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM American and Foreign Manufactories, *And Country Merchants can be supplied to as good advantage as at the EASTERN MARKETS.*

A LARGE AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF **Japanned Ware**, Constantly on hand from the **Large Eastern Factories**, and Tinmen can always find a full supply of *PRESSED MATERIALS*, ready for making up Ware.

MECHANICS' TOOLS, **Of the Very Best Kinds, Constantly on Hand.** DRAUGHTING AND SURVEYING **INSTRUMENTS**, BY THE SETT OR SINGLE PIECE.

WORRALL'S SAWS, TURTON & SONS' FILES, PECK, SMITH, & CO'S, TINMEN'S MACHINES, Utica Thimble Skeins, BUELS' MALLAEABLE IRON, ALWAYS IN STOCK, 4 PENDERGAST & WILSON, ARTISTS IN Ambrotype, Mezzograph and Daguerreotype PICTURES.

No. 171 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

Library of Congress

The Ambrotype is a new elegant style of Pictures, on glass. The term by which these pictures are designated, is derived from the Greek "Ambrotos," signifying everlasting. The picture is taken upon plate glass, over which is placed another glass, of corresponding size, the two being united by an indestructible gum. Thus hermetically sealing the picture, and enabling it to retain its BRILLIANCY FOR AGES.

It will not corrode at sca, or change in any climate, is beautiful in tone, bold and clear in its effect, is not reversed as in the Daguerreotype, and may be seen with equal distinctness in whatever angle of light.

The style of the picture is fast taking the place of the Daguerreotype, and from its unquestioned superiority, must soon supercede it altogether.

The Ambrotype is patended in the United States, Great Britain and France.

Messrs. Pendergast & Wilson, having purchased of the inventor, **JAMES A. CUTTING, of Boston**, the entire use of the Patent, in the State of Wisconsin, are now prepared to sell exclusive, or individual Rights, with instruction for working the same, to any who may be interested in this charming branch of the Photographic Art.

The public are invited to call and examine specimens, at No. 171 East Water Street.

5

NAZROS' BUILDING.

HARDWARE AND IRON STORE.

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO., IMPORTERS, *Wholesale and Retail Dealers in English, German, and American Hardware*, **STOVES AND TIN WARE!**

TINNERS TOOLS.

Library of Congress

The Largest Store in the West, 60 FEET FRONT, 120 FEET DEEP, 5 STORIES HIGH, Contains the largest and best assorted Stock of Goods in the West. When you visit Milwaukee call and see this Mammoth Store and Stock. 121, 123, 125 EAST WATER ST., SIGN OF THE PADLOCK. MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

6

NORTHERN AND WESTERN LAW, LOAN AND LAND AGENCY, MADISON, WISCONSIN.

Office, Mills' Block, King Street.

I. LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Embracing the Management of Business of all kinds before the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the several States, also in the Courts of England and Scotland.

Communications are opened by the subscriber with all the leading towns in Great Britain. The citizens of this and adjoining States may have the benefit of his Agency in the transaction of business in all parts of the Old World.

II. LAND DEPARTMENT.

The Pre-Emptying, Entering and Purchase and Sale of Lands in all parts of the Northern and Western States.

Under this Department particular attention will be given to the searching of Registers, Preparation of Abstracts of Titles, Framing Warranty, Quit-Claim Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and Deeds and Evidents of Real Estate generally.

Library of Congress

Parties having lands for sale, are requested to send a description to this Office, as arrangements are being made for the gratis distribution monthly of a descriptive Catalogue throughout the State and other parts of the Union.

JAMES P. FALKNER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the Courts of the United States, and Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Scotland.

7

MENDOTA VILLAGE, ON FOURTH LAKE.

THREE MILES FROM MADISON, ON SAUK ROAD.

Lake Shore Lots at Moderate Prices—Village Lots at Moderate Rates—Homestead of a Half Acre for Fifty Dollars—Homestead of Five Acres for Five Hundred Dollars.

The subscriber has purchased on favorable terms, one hundred and seventy acres of land on Fourth Lake, twenty-five minutes ride from Madison by private conveyance, ten minutes ride by rail, immediately West of Mr. Alfred Merrell's farm.

Situated between the Sauk Road and the Lake, consisting of Upland, Intervale and Meadow, with Springs of the purest Water. The quality of the land is first class. Burr Oak openings, sparsely timbered enough for beauty, none to impede improvement—partly Meadows, running to the Lake, with Springs of clear Water, partly Intervale and Wooded Uplands suitable for private residences and garden and pasture to the Lake shore.

Beautiful views are commanded of Lake Mendota and its shores, from all parts of property—which is proposed to be designated.

MENDOTA VILLAGE.

Library of Congress

The main road to the Wisconsin River is opened through the property. A Public Park, of five acres will be laid out on the Lake Shore, and eligible Building Sites reserved for Schools and Chapels. The remainder will be sold in lots of one to ten acres, to suit purchasers, commencing with five acre lots for five hundred dollars, one third cash, balance on time.

A few half acre lots may be obtained, by early application, for Fifty Dollars.

The Steamer MONONA is to be removed to Fourth Lake, and will convey parties to the site of the proposed Village and back, at moderate fare.

The Sauk Road is graded and improved, making access to the property easy. A survey is being prepared, and in the mean time a sketch may be seen at the Office of the

Northern and Western Law, Loan and Land Agency, Mills' Block, King Street, Madison, Wisconsin.

JAMES P. FALKNER.

8

Milwaukee Daily Sentinel.

RUFUS KING & CO., PUBLISHERS. 205 & 207 EAST WATER STREET.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

TERMS.

Daily, \$7.00. Tri-Weekly, \$3.50. Weekly, \$1.00.

IN ADVANCE.

Library of Congress

RUFUS KING, W. H. WATSON, JOHN S. FILLMORE.

H. N. HEMPSTED, 175 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, Dealer in Piano Fores, Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise, of every description.

ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR THE SALE OF CHICKERING AND SONS',
BOARDMAN '&GRAY'S AND OTHER CELEBRATED PIANOS.

PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS.

Guitars, Flutes, Accordeons, Banjos, Violins, Fifes, &c.

SUPERIOR ITALIAN STRINGS.

Music sent by Mail, free of Postage.

9

S. B. BURNHAM, **DENTIST**, ARCADE BUILDINGS, NO. 171 1-2 EAST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE.

ELLIS WORTHINGTON, **ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW** MILWAUKEE,
WISCONSIN. Office in Ludington's Block, East Water Street.

J. H. & W. I. BROWNSON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, **LUDINGTON'S
BLOCK**, EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

CAMPHENE DEPOT.

JOHN GOODMAN, Proprietor.

CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, Manufactured by the underSigned, and for sale,
Wholesale and Retail, at low figures; also. Wholesale and Retail dealer in 5 per cent

Library of Congress

ALCOHOL, PURE LAMP OILS, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID LAMPS, LAMP WICKS AND WICKING.

Country Merchants, Tavern Keepers, and other can buy from me cheaper than of any other establishment in Milwaukee as I buy wholly for cash. JOHN GOODMAN. Milwaukee.

10

E. S. HUNTER, Jr. HENRY W. HUNTER. **HUNTER, & CO.**, Produce, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, RED WAREHOUSE, MILWAUKEE, WIS Strict attention paid to all Consignment for sale of **FLOUR, PRODUCE, &c., &c.**

Orders for the PURCHASE of Produce solicited and promptly attended to. Goods for re-shipment forwarded with despatch.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Messrs. Wm. M. Morrison & Co., St. Louis.

Wm. H. Belcher, Esq., do

John B. Carson, Esq., do

Alex Mitchell, Esq. Pres. Wis. M. and F. Ins. Co. Bank, Mil.

Messrs. Foster & Stevenson, New York.

Messrs. A. G. Farwell & Co., Boston.

H. D. Newcomb & Bro., Louisville Ky.

Jas R. Hugunin, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

BADGER IRON WORKS.

CUMMINGS & GOODRICH.

Corner Main and Chicago Streets Milwaukee.

MANUFACTURERS OF **STEAM BOILERS**, STEAM HEATERS, SMOKE STACKS AND BREACHES, Iron Doors, for Bank Vaults, Prison and Jail Doors, Gasometers For Gas Works, Blacksmithing for Steamboats and Sail Vessels, and Iron Work for Mills and other Machinery.

Confident from our long experience in the business, that we shall be able to execute orders left at the **BADGER IRON WORKS** in a workmanlike manner, and with promptness and dispatch.

JOHN CUMMINGS. JOHN C. GOODRICH.

11

BROWN'S AMBROTYPE —AND— Daguerreotype Gallery! —AND— Stock Depot. NO. 201 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.

Premium awarded at state fair Oct. 1854, for "Best Daguerreotypes;" and at State Fair, 1855, diploma for "best Ambrotypes" and Premium for Daguerreotypes.

Stock at New York Retail Prices.

Camera's and Apparatus at Manufacturer's Prices.

Star Plates \$1.25. H. B. Plates \$1.40. Scovill Plates \$1.75.

Cases from \$1.12½ to \$54.

Instructions given in Daguerreotyping, Ambrotyping and Photography.

Library of Congress

A full *written* process for Ambrotyping, with receipts, will be furnished for \$10. Instructions in my Gallery \$25.

These pictures are put up with a combination of gums, preserving the half tones, and making the picture far more delicate and finer than is possible by the "PATENT" process.

By my process, Pictures can be taken in any part of the country as freely as Daguerreotypes.

Agent for the Sale, in this State, of the Chromotint Process of Coloring Photographs. Price \$100.

Instruction given in Photography. Price \$100.

H. S. BROWN, No. 201 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

12

NEW PAPER HANGING ESTABLISHMENT.

FAXON & CROSBY, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, FIRE-BOARD PRINTS, Views, Mouldings, Statuary Ornaments, —AND— Decorations of Every Description, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Competent workmen sent to all parts of the City and Country for Paper Hanging and Decorating in all its Branches. All work WARRANTED to give perfect satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to Decorating Hotels, Churches, Banks, Stores and Private Residences.

Orders from the Country solicited and promptly attended to. FAXON & CROSBY, 52 Randolph St. Chicago. 21 LAW BUILDINGS, Wisconsin St. Milwaukee.

13

Library of Congress

G. H. — L. LAFLIN, Paper Commission Merchants, 175 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GENERAL DEALERS IN **All Kinds and Qualities Paper**, SOLE AGENTS FOR *Laflin Bro's Super White and Blue Wove and Laid Letter, Cap, Bath Post, Note, Flat Cup, Royals, Mediums, and Folio Post.*

ALSO, AGENTS FOR Smith & Peter's Cards and Card Boards; Crane & Co's Super colored Medium Envelope, Bond and Tissue Papers; and Crane & Wilson's Buff and White Laid Envelopes, Straw Board, Brown Wrapping, Manila, Tea, Shoe and Hardware Papers.

Agents for Jewett & Thomas' Card Borders and Moline Mills Printing Paper.

Also—Agents Imported and Domestic Cigars, Whips and Powder.

Orders respectfully solicited and Promptly attended to.

14

E. C. ARNOLD, Bookseller and Stationer, 176 East Water Street, (East Side.)

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of *School, Law, Medical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Stationary, and Paper Hangings.*

BLANK BOOKS made to order. Books Bound to any pattern.

H. NIEDECKEN & CO., No. 243 East Water St., next door to Post Office. MILWAUKEE, WIS., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Blank Books and Stationery.

Connected with this establishment is the **Best and Largest Bindery in the State!**

Particular attention paid to setts of Books for R. R. and Ins. Companies, Banks, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, County Offices, etc., etc.

15

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE!

E. N. HURD, **No. 144, East Water Street,**

Has this week opened a large assortment of the above Goods, of the richest designs and the latest patterns and styles ever brought to this market, such as Richly decorated China Toilet Setts, Richly decorated China Tea Sets, Gold Band and White China Dinner Sets, Gold Band and White China Tea Setts, Rich Vases, Pitchers, Coffees, Spittoons, and a great variety of **THE FINEST PARISIAN GOODS!** SUCH AS STATUETTES, VASES, PITCHERS, CARD TRAYS, &c. **Bohemian and Cut Glass Ware,** Of the Richest Patterns. ALSO WHITE IRONSTONE CHINA, Of the best manufacture and latest shapes, in Dinner Breakfast and Tea Setts.

House-Furnishing Goods Generally! GOODS THE BEST.—PRICES THE LOWEST!

CALL AND SEE, AT **144 East Water Street, next door to Bee-Hive.**

16

MILWAUKEE DAILY NEWS.

CLASON, HUNTSMAN & CO., PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

THE DAILY NEWS will be furnished to subscribers at SIX DOLLARS a year—FIFTY CENTS a month, or TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week.

THE WEEKLY NEWS will be sent to any address for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year, in advance.

G. W. CLASON. C. F. HUNTSMAN. C. S. BENTON.

CROCKERY!

BLAIR & PERSONS, 163 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

Importer of earthen ware and china, and dealer in Glass Ware, Britania Ware, Table Outlery Silver Plated and German Silver Ware, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plate, Tea Trays, Japanned Ware, Stone Ware, Camphene, Fluid, Solar, Parlor, and Church Lamps. Together with a general stock of Fancy Goods in his line. Assorted crates of CROCKERY always on hand. Ware carefully packed for the country.

B. & P. feel confident that eleven years experience in the business in Milwaukee, will enable them to supply all demands in their line, at as low prices as they can be procured from the east, and being the ONLY FIRM in this line in Wisconsin, who IMPORT THEIR OWN GOODS, they think it to the interest of all wishing to purchase, to give them a call.

17

**Græfenberg Medicines!! GRÆBURG MEDICINES! GRÆBERG MEDICINES!
GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH!**

GrÆberg vegetables pills —A Reliable Family Medicine, especially for Billious Diseases.

GRÆBERG HEALTH BITTERS—Taken in connection with the Pills, will cure Chill Fevers, Fever and Ague, Loss of Appetite, &c.

GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT—Is a positive cure for Burns, Tcalds, Frozen Limbs, and all Inflammation; if applied immediately it will prevent a blister or scar.

GRÆFENBERG EYE LOTION—A better remedy for Sore eyes can not be found.

GRÆFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA—For Worms and for diseases of Children while teething, this Medicine has no superior. It will restore feeble Children to sound health.

Library of Congress

GRÆFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND—For Biles and diseases of the Skin, is a positive cure. It is an excellent Medicine for spring season.

GRÆFENBERG PILE OINTMENT, Consumptive Balm, and Dysentery Syrup, are daily used with perfect success.

GRÆFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON—Thousands of Feeble Women have found relief by the use of this Medicine when all others failed. (Inquire for pamphlets.)

THE GRÆFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH—A book of nearly 300 pages, for twenty-five cents, should be in every famil. The money will in all cases be refunded if desired by the purchaser after reading the book.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by P. C. HALE, 25 Wisconsin st.

JOHN M. WHITE.

MAPS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &C., Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad.

18

Pelton's Outline Maps!

The subscriber having the agency for the sale of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, in the West, would respectfully invite attention to the Works, consisting of the following Maps and Books:

1. Political and Physical Map of the Western Hemisphere, 7 feet by 7 feet.
2. Political and Physical Map of the Eastern Hemisphere, 7 feet by 7 feet. Key to the Hemispheres, 224 p. 8 vo.

Library of Congress

3. Map of the United States, British Provinces, Mexico, Central America, and the West India Islands, 7 feet by 7 feet.

4. Map of Europe, 6 feet by 7 feet.

5. Map of Asia, 6 feet by 7 feet.

6. Map of South America and Africa, 6 feet by 7 feet. Key to the full Series, 240 p. 8vo.

PRICE OF THE WORKS.

The two Hemisphere Maps, with a key, \$10 00

Map of the United States, &c., 5 00

Full Series of six Maps with a Key, 25 00

Either Key per dozen, 3 60

Either Key at Retail, 40

The Maps are printed on superfine paper. They are colored in the most brilliant and durable manner. They are mounted on strong cloth backs, with rollers and mouldings of good quality. They are sized and varnished in the best manner, which preserves the brilliancy of the colors, and gives the Maps strength and durability. In their construction the most reliable authorities along have been depended on. S. CHAPMAN.

T. D. PLUMB. TRAVELING AGENT FOR CHAPMAN'S PUBLICATIONS.

19

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

Library of Congress

The entire work, unabridged, 1456 pages, Crown Quarto, Six Dollars. . Published by G. & C.

Merriam, Springfield, Mass.

Webster's Dictionary, University Edition.

Webster's Academic Dictionary.

Webster's High School Dictionary.

Webster's Primary School Dictionary.

Published by Mason & Brothers, New York.

Forming a complete Series and affording a National Standard, thus securing uniformity of Orthography and Pronunciation for the millions that are to constitute this vast republic.

Of the Spelling Book One Million of Copies are sold annually.

The leading series of School Books published in this country are based upon Webster's system.

There is no other acknowledged standard in this country or Great Britain.

“We rejoice that it bids fair to become the Standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions that are to inhabit the United States.”— *Signed by 104 Members of Congress.*

Prof. Stowe. —Under date of May 5th, 1854, Prof. Stowe, late of Ohio, now of Massachusetts, long known through the country as one of the most intelligent and energetic friends of education, and with unusual opportunities for observation, says:—

“I am decidedly in favor of Webster for the following reasons, to-wit:

Library of Congress

“1. Webster is the most uniformly analogical and self-consistent.

“2. His system falls in most completely with the tendencies of the language; and, if in anything he goes beyond present usage, it is in the right direction, and the usage will soon overtake him.

“3. He has present possession of the ground more than any other *one*. . In the United States, he is the authority everywhere, except in Boston; and even there more than any other *one*. . In England, he has more authority than any other one, and is continually gaining.

“4. He is the great American Philologist, the most learned and devoted scholar in his special department, that the English 20 language knows; and for this reason, other things being equal, he deserves the preference.

“5. If we would have uniformity, we must adopt Webster, for he cannot be displaced; but others may be.”

More than *ten* times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries, as of any other of the series in the country.

At least *four-fifths* of all the School Books published in this country own Webster as their standard, and of the remainder few acknowledge *any* standard.

Nearly every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the United States, or corresponding officer, where such an one exists, has recommended Webster's Dictionary in the strongest terms. Among these are those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canada, eighteen in all.

President White, of Wabash College, Indiana, under date of November 10, 1854, says:

Library of Congress

"I think Webster's worthy to supersede every other English Dictionary. It will, I have no doubt, be used almost universally this side of the Alleghenies."

And similar opinions from the most eminent sources through the country are at hand. The State of New York has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabridged in as many of her public schools.

"There is an unanimity of opinion that Dr. Webster's is the best *Defining* Dictionary in the English language."— *Horace Mann*.

"It is constantly cited and relied on in our courts of justice, in our legislative bodies and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive."— *Hon. John C. Spencer*.

"The *Etymological* part surpasses anything that has been done for the English language by any earlier laborers in the same field."— *George Bancroft*.

"I should greatly rejoice to see Dr. Webster's improvements in *Orthography* universally adopted, as I have no doubt they will be."— *Prof. Edwards, of Salem Normal School*

"In reference to the modifications of *orthoëpical notations*, the critical judgment and refined taste of Prof. Goodrich have left in his editions of Webster's Dictionary little ground of objection in regard to the peculiarities which proved the only drawback from the value of the original work."— *Prof. Russell, the Elocutionist*.

"Though in some instances not agreeing with the orthography and pronunciation which certain, individuals, cliques and small communities may at present follow, I nevertheless regard it as the Standard Dictionary for all deep and correct knowledge of the English language. We use it as such in this institution."— *M. Conant, Principal of Bridgewater State Normal School*.

Library of Congress

The attention of the friends of popular education, committees, teachers and parents, is solicited to the importance of perpetuating this purity and uniformity of language, so effectually by the use of such a National Standard as Webster.

For sale by all Booksellers.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY.

ELLIS WORTHINGTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Will hereafter give his attention to the business of a General Land Agency, viz: Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, Payment of Taxes, Care and Management of Property, Perfecting Titles and Conveyancing, and also Collecting and Securing Debts.

Having a full and complete ABSTRACT of all the Titles to Real Estate in the City and County of Milwaukee, together with the Tax Sales and Records of Judgments in the several Courts, he is prepared to examine Titles to City Lots, and Lands in the County, and furnish Abstracts of the same. He will also give his attention to Negotiating Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, and making Investments

Commissioner of Deeds for the States of New York, Massachusetts and Indiana.

All communications relative to Real Estate in Wisconsin will be promptly attended to.

Office —In Ludington's Block, corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets, Milwaukee.

American Sunday School Agency, No. 165 EAST WATER ST., MILWAUKEE.

BOOKS SOLD AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

22

THE Milwaukee Weekly American.

Price Reduced.

We have reduced the price of the "weekly american," so as to present to the reading public of this State the *cheapest* paper published in the West.

It is now just three months since the first number of the Weekly was issued to the public, and the rapidity with which our Weekly has extended its circulation, has proved most conclusively that it is well received and appreciated. We shall continue to spare no pains to make it the *best* and most readable weekly newspaper in the West. It is devoted to the creation of the a permanent and healthful reform in the political and moral public sentiment of this country, to the growth and prosperity of the beautiful and luxuriant West, and to the thorough dissemination of useful knowledge.

To the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, and, in short, to all the various trades, pursuits and professions, the **Weekly American** will and *must* commend itself.

It ignores all parties, and will ever adhere to those high, noble and patriotic principles of RIGHT and JUSTICE which actuated the hearts of our revolutionary fathers in their struggles to cast off the British yoke.

The "Weekly American" will hereafter be mailed to subscribers in the country at the following *low* rates:

Single copies, \$1 00

Clubs of ten, 9 00

Clubs of twenty-five, 22 00

Packages in all cases to be sent to ONE ADDRESS. Payment INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Library of Congress

Specimen copies sent on application.

Milwaukee County Bible Society, Mo. 165 EAST WATER ST., MILWAUKEE.

BIBLES SOLD AT NEW YORK PRICES.

23

UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN.

The collegiate faculty will hold three regular terms of instruction annually, of thirteen weeks each, beginning:

1. On the third Wednesday of September.
2. On the first Wednesday of January.
3. On the fourth Wednesday of April.

Commencement, on the fourth Wednesday of July.

Teachers' Classes will annually receive professional instructions in Didactics, or the Art of Teaching, from Prof. Read , of the Chair of English Literature.

Classes in Agricultural Chemistry will be formed each year, and receive instruction from Prof. Carr , during our second term, and simultaneously with the session of the Legislature.

The large Dining Hall in the new building will be open for the accommodation of students, in connection with the families of the resident Faculty. Board of good quality will be furnished in the hall, at the family tables of the Professors, at or under two dollars per week. It is believed that it will not exceed \$1 75. In order to carry out this plan with economy and safety, it has been ordered by Executive Committee, that the student, on

Library of Congress

entering the hall, shall deposit with the Treasurer \$25 for the term of thirteen weeks, or *pro rata* for any less time; the proper drawback to be paid over at the close of the term.

TERMS:

Tuition Fee, per term of thirteen weeks, \$4 00

Room Rent, Including Heat, do. 3 00

Contingencies, 0 00

Total for the year, (three terms,) \$21 00

It is believed that the policy of the Board of Regents, in thus completing the appointments of the University, and adding greatly to its educational capabilities, as well as their further endeavors to render membership both economical and safe, will be met by a just public confidence, and a corresponding enlargement of patronage.

Additional information, relative to the University, may be obtained by addressing any member of the Board of Regents, or of the faculty. JOHN H. LATHROP, Madison, November, 1855. Chancellor.

24

STANDARD CLASS BOOKS, FOR ADOPTION IN Common Schools and Academies.

The following excellent school books have recently been adopted, under the SCHOOL LAW, by more than ONE THOUSAND Boards of Education— *First*, because of their unsurpassed merit; *Second*, because they are, also, the most economical to the learner—being sold at low prices:

McGuffey's Electric Primer.

McGuffey's Electric Speller.

Library of Congress

McGuffey's Electric First Reader.

McGuffey's Electric Second Reader.

McGuffey's Electric Third Reader.

McGuffey's Electric Fourth Reader.

McGuffey's Electric Fifth Reader.

The Hemans' Young Ladies' Reader.

PINNEO'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.—Pinneo's Primary Grammar, revised and enlarged.

FOR ACADEMIES.—Pinneo's Analytical Grammar, revised, with large type.

CLASS BOOKS IN ARITHMETIC.

Ray's Arithmetic, Part I.

Ray's Arithmetic, Part II.

Ray's Arithmetic, Part III.

Key to Ray's Arithmetic.

ALGEBRA.

Ray's Algebra, part I.

Ray's Algebra, part II.

Library of Congress

Key to Ray's Algebras, Parts I and II.

The books embraced in the Electric Series have been compiled by practical TEACHERS of the first order of talent and education.

They are simple, methodical, progressive and thorough—entertaining as well as instructive—peculiarly adapted to the purposes of instruction.

25

CONNER'S UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, Nos. 29, 31 & 33 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

TO PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS.

The undersigned bet to inform the trade that they have recently issued their **NEW QUARTO SPECIMEN**, and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, as well as to all who patronize their Foundry. Parties in the trade can have a copy of our book forwarded to them by mail by transmitting 67 cents in postage stamps.

In it will be found a new series of Faces from PEARL to PICA, surpassing, if possible, their celebrated series of **Scotch Cut Faces**.

The FANCY TYPE department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany and England.

The Scripts and Bordering are now for the first presented to the Printing public, and are the productions of the best American and European artists.

An entire new series of German Faces, both for Newspaper and Job Printing, of a very superior style, is now completed and for sale.

Electrotyping and Stereotyping in all their branches. Type Copper-faced to order.

Library of Congress

The metal from which our Type is made, will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of Machine Press Printing.

They beg to return thanks for past favors, and to solicit a continuance. Their well known liberal manner of doing business for the past thirty years is a guarantee to new patrons of their disposition and ability not to allow themselves to be surpassed for fair dealing, whether orders are by letter or otherwise.

N. B.—Proprietors of Newspaper are requested to insert the above three times, provided they will trade out three times the amount of their respective bills in materials of our manufacture, and forward us one copy of the paper containing the advertisement. JAMES CONNER & SONS.

26

J. A. HALL. J+++FIGURE OMITTED+++RD.

J. A. HALL & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN **BOOKS & STATIONERY, PAPER HANGINGS,** OIL SHADES, CURTAIN PAPERS, &c., **No. 185, East water Street,** MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

Merchants will be supplied with
McGuffey's Readers and Spelling Book.

Sanders. Readers and Spelling Book.

Elementary Spelling Books.

Ray's Colbourn's, Adams', Thompson's and Smith's Arithmetics.

Smith's, Morse's, Parley's, Olney's & Mitchell's Geographies.

Library of Congress

Pinneo's, Brown's, Smith's, Wells', Weld's, and Bullion's Grammars,
And all other School Books used in the State, at very low prices.

CAP AND LETTER PAPER, GOLD AND STEEL PENS, &c. BLANK BOOKS.

S. CHAPMAN'S PUBLICATIONS

Can be had, Wholesale, of the Publisher, 165 East Water Street, and
A. Whitemore & Co., J. A. Hall & Co., A. Wilson, E. C. Arnold, }Milwaukee.

Wright, Merril & Co., Beloit.

James Sutherland, Janesville.

D. S. Durrie, Madison.

S. King, Kenosha, Keen & Lee. Rufus Blanchard, }Chicago.

Joseph Hamilton, No. 9 Thames Street, }New York.

Ide & Dutton, No. 106 Washington Street, Boston.

SENTINEL Nos. 205 & 207 East Water St., THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE COMMERCIAL AND NEWS PAPER IN THE NORTHWEST!

CIRCULATION 20,000 PER WEEK

The Proprietors would tender to the public their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal and unwavering support which has been extended to them in the past, which has enabled them to increase their establishment to its present MAMMOTH PROPORTIONS, And would add that no efforts be spared in the future, as none have been in the past, to make it worthy of the confidence of the business community. One of the firm has just

Library of Congress

returned from the East, where he has purchased an entire NEW JOB OFFICE Selected under his personal supervision, and with special reference to the wants of business of the West. Also **A New Steam Printing Press**, (Hoe's Large Cylinder,) fitted up with all the recent improvements for speed and perfection of workmanship, together with other and **Recently-Invented Steam Machinery**, Our business having increased to such an extent that with our **Four Steam Presses**, and other apparatus we have hitherto been without extraordinary exertion, to accomodate the business extended to With these increased facilities for JOB PRINTING We confidently anticipate being able to satisfy any demands which may be made upon us, from city or country in a style unequalled, and with a despatch **Unsurpassed in the West.**

Terms of the Milwaukee Sentinel: DAILY, 7.00 Tri-Weekly, \$3.50 Weekly, \$1.00 **Per Annum, in Advance.**

RUFUS KING & CO., *Proprietors.*